

Weekly Report

the authoritative reference on Congress

WEEK ENDING OCT. 22, 1954

VOL. XII, NO. 43, PAGES 1279-1306

ELECTION ROUNDUP

Control Of Congress In Balance; Democrats Ahead In Many Races

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :

LABOR RATES CANDIDATES

CAMPAIGN DEVELOPMENTS--
FARM PROGRAM DEBATE

KEY TO MARGINAL RACES

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capitol quotes

CAMPAIGN ORATORY

Nixon On Mitchell -- "(Democrats) were ashamed of his (Democratic National Chairman Stephen A. Mitchell's) cheap and sordid attempt to smear President Eisenhower and Bobby Jones. They were shocked by the way he has attempted to minimize the problem of security risk in the federal government, the dangerous termites within our walls who are at the very structure of America's internal safety. I predict the Democratic vote will be split again in 1954 as it was two years ago, and that millions of Democrats will support President Eisenhower by voting for a Congress controlled by members of his own Party." Vice President Richard M. Nixon, Oct. 14 speech.

Harriman On Labor -- "For the past 21 months the Republicans in Washington have been tipping the scales against labor. If we are to have a free and strong labor movement in this state and nation, we must have men in government who understand labor's problems and believe in the fight of labor. We repudiate the idea advanced by Republicans that soft spots in our economy can be healthy. Our own party and the security of the free world are based on an expanding economy." Averell Harriman, Democratic gubernatorial nominee in New York, Oct. 17 speech.

Ives On Tammany -- "The cold effrontery of (Harriman's) campaign utterances is almost unbelievable. In speech after speech he takes off on his flights of fancy, quite unencumbered by the realities which are apparent all around him. Do you know why the men bearing the Tammany brand do not discuss the real issues? Do you know why they must depend on deceit and distortion? I'll tell you why. It is because they cannot honestly find anything real to criticize in the government of this state." Sen. Irving M. Ives (R N.Y.), Oct. 16 speech.

Douglas On Schools -- "Offshore oil resources represented our greatest hope for providing proper educations for our children. Yet my opponent favors giving them away. This Rip Van Winkle should wake up to the needs of our children. We should serve our schools -- not the selfish interests." Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.), Oct. 17 speech.

Flanders On Liberalism -- "If (a liberal viewpoint 'tested and modified by true conservatism within the party') is thwarted by reactionaries, the days of Republican power are numbered -- and rightly so. Let all Republicans among us work for the strengthening of the liberal view of our party. Unless

we do, we will remain a minority party which will never draw to its support more than 40 per cent of the electorate." Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), Oct. 14 speech.

WHOSE "CEASE FIRE"?

"A Reuters dispatch from Taipei, Formosa, said recently, 'The Nationalist Chinese navy and air force have been ordered to cease attacks on Chinese Communist Mainland targets as a result of the United States pressure....' Our military policy is not made by our military leaders, even including the Commander-in-Chief. It is made by a network of boards and agencies. They weave a spiderweb of laws and directives, so that neither Congress nor the people can see where the responsibility lies, and demand an accounting I am asking President Eisenhower to make perfectly clear whether anyone in the United States Government has put pressure on our sovereign ally, the Republic of China, not to return fire when bombarded by Red military power massed for conquest." Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.), Oct. 14 news release.

STAFF OF LIFE

"Wheat is bread and bread is the most powerful agent of national defense this country can have. All history demonstrates this, and when there is a chance to produce, no farmer should be barred from doing so. Any other course is wrong in principle. Any other course makes 'scarcity' the booster of price. Any other course puts this country right back where it was when we were told to plow up every other row of corn, shoot dairy cows and mass-slaughter the pigs. That was a crime and not a policy. It is also a crime against nature to bar a farmer from producing when he can produce." Rep. Usher L. Burdick (R N.D.), Oct. 13 newsletter.

GOLDENROD

"I thought I would be able to get through the fall season without writing this, but I drove down a goldenrod-lined road on one of my campaign trips the other day and the air had that tang to it, and I felt the age-old pull of the autumn woods and -- well, here we go again ... There is no place more lovely in the fall than West Virginia. September covers the state with a golden aura. Then October comes, deftly coloring her stage in red, scarlet and yellow. The crisp air, slanting rays of the sun, and the wide world of beauty beckon us to forget our worries and enjoy the autumn beauty display offered to us 'without money and without price.' Even though we are campaigning, we can take a minute here and there to forget business and bask in the glory of God's handiwork." Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.), Oct. 15 news release.

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FINAL ELECTION ROUNDUP

Democrats Given Edge In Many Congressional, Gubernatorial Contests;

Control Of 84th Congress Hinges On 18 Senate, 113 House Races

As the campaign reaches its climax, Democrats are given a chance to organize both houses of Congress and pick up some gubernatorial chairs, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly.

Control of the 84th Congress hinges on the outcome of 18 of 37 Senate races and 113 of 432 House contests (three Republicans have won in Maine), in 34 states. Based on a check of experts in Washington and in the field, the CQ survey also indicates that the result of 17 out of 33 fights for governor can influence the power of state delegations to the Presidential nominating conventions in 1956.

Ten states have close races for both Senator and governor. They are California, Colorado, Idaho, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Mexico, Ohio and Wyoming. Maine has already elected a Democratic governor and a Republican Senator. With 10 appointees now in the Senate and mindful of the party switches caused by the deaths of Sens. Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.), Pat McCarran (D Nev.) and Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), politicians are concentrating on party solidarity between the Senate and governor's mansion.

Of the 37 Senate seats on the election block next month the CQ survey shows that 19 -- 14 Democratic and five Republican -- are considered safe. The Senate lineup is now 49 Republicans, 46 Democrats and Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.). The GOP can continue to hold the Senate with 48 seats, since Vice President Richard M. Nixon can break a tie, but the Democrats could organize the Senate with an equal number, since Sen. Morse has said he would vote with them. Republicans now control the House by 218 to 212; there is one independent Representative and four vacancies.

ISSUES AND ACCIDENTS

The 1954 campaign, like most mid-term elections, is being fought primarily on local issues and personalities of candidates, but both parties have been worried by public apathy and low registrations. Republicans, bulwarked by President Eisenhower's popularity and the campaign efforts of the Vice President, have felt that the lack of burning issues would be to their advantage. But Democrats now say that Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's "kennel dog" remark gave them a battle cry to which voters will react, as they did to slogans of the past like "Rum, Romanism and Rebellion;" "Crime, Communism and Corruption;" "Throw the Rascals Out!" and "He Kept Us Out of War."

Basically, Republicans say their big issue is Mr. Eisenhower's need for a GOP Congress to complete his program. They back up this appeal by citing what happened to Herbert Hoover when he was faced with Democratic control on Capitol Hill. As points in their favor, Republicans stress the end of the Korean War, Administration vigilance in ferreting out Communists, a cleanup of the "mess in Washington," lower taxes, broadening of social security and a "return to the free enterprise system" under President Eisenhower.

Some Democrats are trying to climb on the President's coattails, CQ found, but primarily their party's campaign stresses unemployment, "give-aways," the farm program, and "big business benefits" from the Administration. Pointing to the President's opposition in his own party, Democrats claim that he cannot carry out his program, particularly on foreign policy, without their support.

GOP CONTROL SHAKY

Death and political maneuvers may affect enough races to swing control of Congress, which is paper-thin in both chambers. Two appointive Republican Senate seats in Wyoming and Nevada may go to the Democrats as a result of bitter primary fights in the first state and an attempt to avoid an election in the other.

The GOP counted a House seat gained when Rep. Robert T. Secrest (D Ohio) was named to the Federal Trade Commission, but it may lose one in New York in making Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R) its candidate for state attorney general.

Politicians of both parties say they are reassessing the situation in Utah's first district. But former Rep. Walter Granger (D) was given a good chance before Rep. Douglas R. Stringfellow (R), who admitted his story of a secret wartime strategic services mission was a hoax, was replaced on the ballot by Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon, president of Utah State Agricultural College in Logan.

Although unemployment is spotty, it is the Democrats' top issue; the CQ survey found that labor surplus areas are listed in 68 of the 113 marginal districts. Despite Republican stress on the Benson farm program, some GOP candidates, particularly in the Dakotas, Iowa, Kentucky, Minnesota and Montana, are lined up against it. On the other hand, Democrats in Florida, New Mexico and Virginia are backing flexible supports.

In the stretch, Republicans are playing the "communist in Government" issue. With a total of 15 Senate seats at stake in comparison with the Democrats' 22, Republicans think they can hold the Senate. Democrats, with precedent in mid-term elections pointing to gains for them, claim the House is theirs and feel they might win both chambers.

Marginal House Contests

Control of the House of Representatives will be decided in 113 marginal districts -- 79 now Republican and 34 Democratic -- according to the CQ survey. Of the 435 House seats, almost three-quarters are counted safe for the 140 Republicans, and 181 Democrats now controlling them.

Democrats are given the edge to win the House, the CQ survey shows, because (1) they start with 110 solid seats in the South, (2) only once in more than 50 years has the majority party gained in mid-term elections, and (3) politicians agree such issues as unemployment, farm problems and power fights will have local impact in key House races.

The CQ survey divides the marginal races into 52 "Doubtful" districts, where the outcome is a tossup, and 61 "Fighting" districts, where the party now in control is given the edge to hold the seat.

113 Marginal Districts

"Marginal" districts are ones in which each party is staging a real battle for control, and neither concedes. Such districts divide into:

"Doubtful" -- Seat is a tossup.

"Fighting" -- Party now holding has best chance but "ins" will have to fight to keep seat.

The 52 "Doubtful," 61 "Fighting" Districts:

EAST	DOUBTFUL		FIGHTING	
	R	D	R	D
Conn.	3		2,AL	
Del.	AL			
Md.	1,5		2,6	7
Mass.			8,10	2,4
N.H.			1	
N.J.		6	3,7,8,9,12	4
N.Y.	5,12,21,25	6	41,42	
Pa.	6,10,11,19,22	3,5	25	14,21
W.Va.	4			1,2
Total	14	4	15	8
Over-all total	18		23	

SOUTH-BORDER				
Fla.				1
Ky.	3			
N.C.	10	9		
Va.	6,9,10			
Total	5	1	0	1
Over-all total	6		1	

MIDDLE WEST				
Ill.	3	9,21	11,23,25	2
Ind.	3,8		5,6,7,9,11	
Kan.		1		
Mich.	6,17		12,18	13,14
Minn.			7,9	3
Mo.	4,6			11
Neb.			2	
Ohio	3,14,16	6,15	2,13	
Wis.	2,5	9		
Total	12	6	15	5
Over-all total	18		20	

WEST				
Ariz.			1	2
Calif.	12	6	1,9,13,18,21,30	8,17
Colo.	3			1,4
Idaho		1		
Mont.	2			1
Nev.	AL			
Ore.	3		2	
Utah	1,2			
Wash.	1		2	AL
Wyo.			AL	
Total	8	2	10	7
Over-all total	10		17	

All Marginal Districts, By Regions:

	GOP	Dem.	Total
EAST	29	12	41
MIDDLE WEST	27	11	38
SOUTHERN-BORDER	5	2	7
WEST	18	9	27
TOTALS	79	34	113

This is how the lineup has changed since the last CQ survey on Sept. 10. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1145 ff.)

	Marginal Total	"Doubtful"		"Fighting"	
		GOP	Dem.	GOP	Dem.
Oct. 15	113	39	13	40	21
Sept. 10	103	27	12	38	26

FACTORS IN RATINGS

Politicians generally were agreed that the economic makeup of the marginal districts is an important factor in the House election outlook.

Except in national sweeps such as the 1952 election, Republicans have not been able to make inroads in the big cities, while Democrats hold very few farm districts outside the South. The CQ survey shows that of the 113 marginal seats, 89 are in labor surplus or metropolitan areas, or both. Democrats are stressing unemployment as their dominant campaign issue; these are the districts where their chances depend, in large part, on the degree of distress.

Taking its cue from political analysts, CQ said that it weighed past voting patterns heavily in rating the marginal districts.

The way the contests have shaped up this year was a prime factor, but most of the districts won by 55 per cent of the vote or less in 1952 wound up on the marginal list in CQ's final pre-election survey.

There were 91 of these statistically marginal districts in 1952, when 48 Republicans, 42 Democrats and one independent won by 55 per cent of the vote or less. Sixty-seven of the 91 seats are on CQ's 1954 marginal list. Of the 24 not considered marginal this year, Democrats hold 20, and three Republicans and the lone independent the other four. Most political observers agree that these districts will not be marginal on Nov. 2, usually because of local conditions.

REGIONAL LINEUP

While the latest survey added a net of 10 districts to the marginal list, 12 districts which rated "safe" on Sept. 10 are on the Oct. 15 marginal list. Seven of these were in the East and five in the Midwest. Meantime, GOP chances for pickups in the South diminished, and the South's marginal districts dropped from nine to seven. There was no change in the West, which on Oct. 15 still had 27 marginal districts.

(Continued on page 1282)

MARGINAL RACES

For Senator - "Doubtful" (10)

INCUMBENTS IN CAPITALS

Del.	Herbert B. Warburton (R) J. ALLEN FREAR (D)
Idaho	HENRY C. DWORSHAK (R) Glen H. Taylor (D)
Ill.	Joseph T. Meek (R) PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D)
Ky.	JOHN SHERMAN COOPER (R) Alben W. Barkley (D)
Mich.	HOMER FERGUSON (R) Patrick V. McNamara (D)
Nev.	ERNEST S. BROWN (R) Alan Bible (D)
N.J. (R)	Clifford P. Case (R) Charles R. Howell (D)
Ohio	George H. Bender (R) THOMAS H. BURKE (D)
Ore.	GUY CORDON (R) Richard L. Neuberger (D)
Wyo. (R)	William H. Harrison (R) Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D)

For Senator - "Fighting" (8)

Calif.	THOMAS H. KUCHEL (R) Samuel W. Yorty (D)
Colo. (D)	Gordon Allott (R) John A. Carroll (D)
Iowa	Thomas E. Martin (R) GUY M. GILLETTE (D)
Mass.	LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (R) Foster Furcolo (D)
Minn.	Val Bjornson (R) HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D)
Mont.	Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) JAMES E. MURRAY (D)
Neb. (R)	Roman L. Hruska (R) James F. Green (D)
N.M.	Edwin L. Mechem (R) CLINTON P. ANDERSON (D)

The Oct. 15 lineup of marginal districts, as compared with the Sept. 10 listing:

Area	Oct. 15	Sept. 10
East	41	34
Midwest	38	33
South and border	7	9
West	27	27
TOTAL	113	103

Fight To Control Senate

Control of the Senate and perhaps of the 1956 national conventions will be decided by Nov. 2 voting for 18 Senators and 17 governors.

Of the 18 seats which are the center of the battle, the GOP now has 10 and is given the edge in three. Democrats lead at present in five of their eight key contests. The CQ survey lists 10 Senate races as doubtful. Seven of the seats at stake in these "toss-up" races are now Republican, three Democratic.

A 38th Senate seat remained in Republican control as a result of Maine's September election in which the Democrats took over a governorship.

Democrats are making their most serious bid in several years for Senate seats in California, Oregon and New Jersey -- three states which tend to elect Republicans. And since CQ made its last Senate survey in July, Democrats have picked up steam in contests in Idaho, Michigan, Oregon, Colorado, Montana and Wyoming. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 857ff.) They are even making a vigorous race for one GOP seat in normally Republican Nebraska.

SENATE BREAKDOWN

Here is how Senate contests rate in the CQ survey:

Safe Democratic (14): Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina (two), Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia.

Safe Republican (5): Kansas, Nebraska (one of two), New Hampshire (two), South Dakota.

Lean Democratic (5): Colorado, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico.

Lean Republican (3): California, Massachusetts, Nebraska (one of two).

Doubtful Republican (7): Idaho, Kentucky, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Wyoming.

Doubtful Democratic (3): Delaware, Illinois, Ohio.

Republicans control the Senate, since the death of Sen. Pat McCarran (D Nev.), by a 49-46 margin. The CQ survey shows that 10 Senators are now sitting by appointment. Three of the appointments changed

MARGINAL RACES

For Governor — "Doubtful" (10)

INCUMBENTS IN CAPITALS

Ariz.		HOWARD PYLE (R) Ernest W. McFarland (D)
Colo.	(R)	Donald G. Brotzman (R) Edwin C. Johnson (D)
Conn.		JOHN DAVIS LODGE (R) Abraham A. Ribicoff (D)
Kan.	(R)	Fred Hall (R) George Docking (D)
Md.		THEODORE R. MCKELDIN (R) Harry Clifton Byrd (D)
Nev.		CHARLES H. RUSSELL (R) Vail Pittman (D)
N.M.	(R)	Alvin Stockton (R) John F. Simms, Jr. (D)
N.Y.	(R)	Irving M. Ives (R) Averell Harriman (D)
Pa.	(R)	Lloyd H. Wood (R) George M. Leader (D)
Wyo.	(R)	Milward L. Simpson (R) William "Scotty" Jack (D)

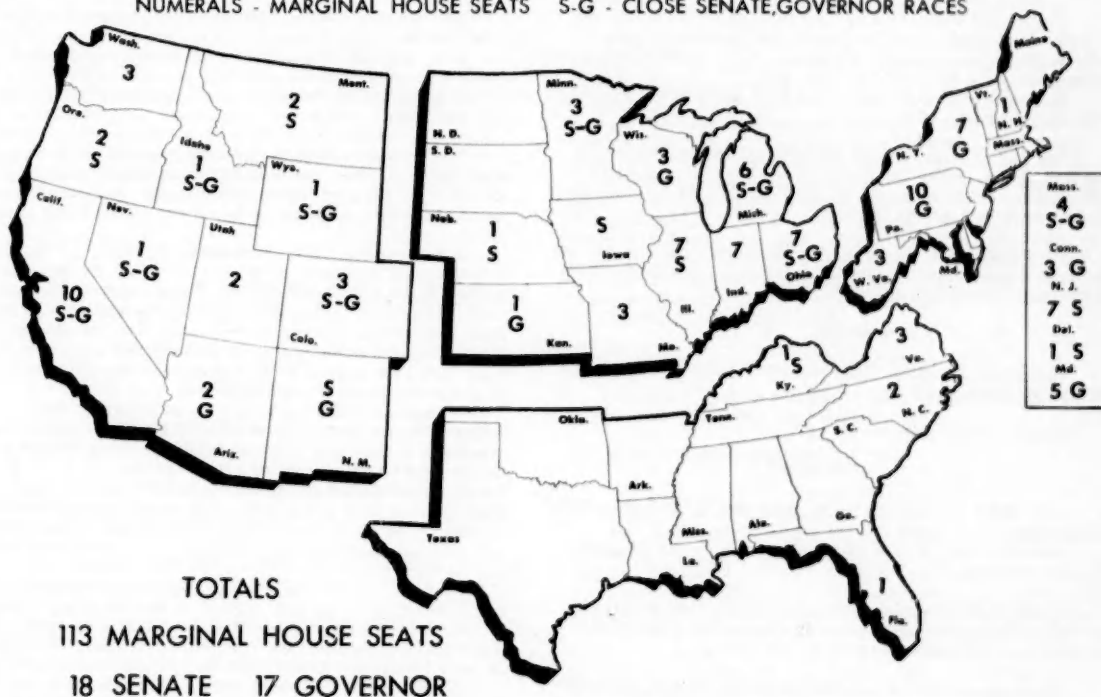
For Governor — "Fighting" (7)

Calif.		GOODWIN J. KNIGHT (R) Richard P. Graves (D)
Idaho	(R)	Robert E. Smylie (R) Clark Hamilton (D)
Mass.		CHRISTIAN A. HERTER (R) Robert F. Murphy (D)
Mich.		G. MENNEN WILLIAMS (D) Donald S. Leonard (R)
Minn.		C. ELMER ANDERSON (R) Orville L. Freeman (D)
Ohio		FRANK J. LAUSCHE (D) James A. Rhodes (R)
Wis.		WALTER J. KOHLER (R) William Proxmire (D)

Major Battles-1954

SENATE, GOVERNOR AND HOUSE RACES WHERE RESULTS ARE IN DOUBT

NUMERALS - MARGINAL HOUSE SEATS S-G - CLOSE SENATE, GOVERNOR RACES



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the political ratio because the governors of Nevada, Ohio and Wyoming were of the opposite political party of Senators who died.

The Maine election gave Democrats 20 governors; Republicans still hold 28, many of them swept into office for the first time in 1950 and 1952. There are 33 governorships at stake this year; the CQ survey counts seven as safe Republican and nine as safe Democratic. (For earlier governorship survey, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 857 ff.)

So the battle for governorships narrows to 17 -- 15 now GOP and two (Michigan and Ohio) Democratic. Republicans are given the edge in five of these races. Since Democrats lead in Michigan and Ohio, the 10

most doubtful races are in states which now have Republican governors.

Here is how contests for governor rate in the CQ survey:

Safe Democratic (9): Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

Safe Republican (7): Iowa, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Vermont.

Lean Democratic (2): Michigan, Ohio.

Lean Republican (5): California, Idaho, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Wisconsin.

Doubtful Republican (10): Arizona, Colorado, Connecticut, Kansas, Maryland, Nevada, New Mexico, New York, Pennsylvania, Wyoming.

Fact Sheet

KEY CONTESTS, MARGINAL DISTRICT RACES IN 34 STATES

Here is the final Congressional Quarterly election roundup of 1954. It gives details on key Congressional and gubernatorial races in 34 states. (For earlier survey of House contests, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1145 ff; for earlier survey of Senate and gubernatorial contests, see pp. 857 ff.) The fact sheet lists nominees, issues and campaign highlights in top races and marginal district races in each of 34 states.

Marginal districts are those in which each party is staging a real battle for control, with neither conceding defeat. Such districts divide into:

Doubtful districts, in which the contest is a tossup, and **Fighting** districts, in which the party now holding the seat has the best chance, but "ins" must fight to keep the seat. In effect, the phrase "Fighting Republican" or "Fighting Democratic" means the party mentioned has the edge.

Safe districts are those in which the party now holding the seat is expected to retain it.

Republican nominees are listed first. Incumbents are in capital letters. When there is no incumbent, the designation (R) or (D) is listed following the race named to indicate which party presently controls the seat.

CQ roundups are based on statistical and research data and a check of opinions of professional politicians and political observers in Washington and in the field.

ARIZONA

Governor--Doubtful. Gov. HOWARD PYLE (R) vs. ex-Sen. Ernest W. McFarland (D).

House -- Two seats -- 1R 1D

FIGHTING

1st--JOHN J. RHODES (R) vs. State Sen. L. S. Adams (D) of Phoenix.

2nd--(D)--Henry Zopf (R) vs. Stewart L. Udall (D), both Tucson attorneys.

Issues -- Pyle administration and Eisenhower program; water and Indian problems; problems caused by tremendous population growth; unemployment in Phoenix.

Campaign -- McFarland, former Senate Democratic leader, snowed under primary opposition and is giving Pyle, seeking a third term, a terrific race, with the outcome in doubt. Registration is 3-1 Democratic. Governor's race is expected to affect both Congressional races. Rhodes, who is seeking a second term, is regarded ahead in 1st. Udall appears to be ahead in 2nd where Rep. Harold A. (Porque) Patten (D) is retiring. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 860, 1149, 1161.)

CALIFORNIA

Senate -- Fighting Republican. Sen. THOMAS H. KUCHEL (R) vs. Rep. Samuel W. Yorty (D).

Governor--Fighting--Republican. Acting Gov. GOODWIN J. KNIGHT (R) vs. Richard P. Graves (D), former municipal league official.

House -- 30 seats -- 19R 11D

DOUBTFUL

6th--John F. Baldwin, Jr. (R), Martinez Attorney, vs. ROBERT L. CONDON (D).

12th--ALLAN OAKLEY HUNTER (R) vs. B. F. Sisk (D), Fresno businessman.

FIGHTING

1st--HUBERT B. SCUDDER (R) vs. Max Kortum (D), Petaluma poultryman and businessman.

8th--Jess M. Ritchie (R), Oakland manufacturer, vs. GEORGE P. MILLER (D).

9th--J. ARTHUR YOUNGER (R) vs. Harold F. Taggart (D), San Mateo professor.

13th--(R)--Charles M. Teague (R), Ojai attorney, vs. Timothy I. O'Reilly (D), San Luis Obispo attorney.

17th--Robert H. Finch (R), Inglewood lawyer, vs. CECIL R. KING (D).

18th--CRAIG HOSMER (R) vs. Joseph M. Kennick (D), Long Beach welfare supervisor.

21st--EDGAR W. HIESTAND (R) vs. William E. Roskam (D), Burbank insurance broker.

30th--BOB WILSON (R) vs. Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire (D), San Diego.

Issues--Administration policies on power, farm price supports, foreign policy, especially regarding the Far East, "hard money," and the government security program; conservation of water and protection of the state's water rights in the Colorado river.

In Senate race, Yorty is attacking Kuchel as a "reactionary," a "handpicked Senator," a "weak echo" of Senate Republican Leader William F. Knowland (R). Yorty claims Kuchel had a "soft Navy billet" in San Francisco during the war; Kuchel claims his three-year war record in the Navy was creditable. The Kuchel forces picture Yorty as a "left winger" of the New Deal-Fair Deal stripe. Yorty opposes the Administration on almost every issue; Kuchel defends it.

In gubernatorial race Knight is running on his record as acting governor; Graves is attacking Knight for trying to halt investigation involving liquor scandals--a charge Knight denies. Graves has hit unemployment issue, maintaining many of California's troubles are due to the "colonial" status in which the West Coast is held by Eastern industrialists. Unemployment is an issue in 10 California areas including Fresno, San Francisco, Los Angeles, San Diego and Oakland.

Campaign--Democrats are putting on their biggest campaign in recent years. They are aided by shattering of cross-filing system in the primary; their \$50,000 advantage in registrations, and absence of former Gov. Earl Warren (R), now Chief Justice of the U.S. Supreme Court, from GOP ticket.

Nevertheless, Kuchel and Knight are regarded as front-runners at this point because they substantially outpolled Yorty and Graves in the primary. Each party has factional problems. Each ticket shares labor support.

House races in general turn on local economic issues. GOP cry is for an Eisenhower Republican Congress. Democrats say best chances for pickups are in 12th, 9th, 18th, 13th and 30th Districts, in about that order. Republicans say their chances are first-rate of picking up 6th. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 656, 747, 860, 1038 ff., 1149 ff.)

COLORADO

Senate--(D)--Fighting Democratic. Lt. Gov. Gordon Allott (R) vs. ex-Rep. John A. Carroll (D).

Governor--(R)--Doubtful. State Sen. Donald G. Brotzman (R) vs. Sen. Edwin C. Johnson (D).

House--Four seats -- 2R 2D

DOUBTFUL

3rd--J. EDGAR CHENOWETH (R) vs. Alva B. Adams (D), Pueblo businessman.

FIGHTING

1st--Mrs. Ellen G. Harris (R) vs. BYRON G. ROGERS (D)
4th--Charles E. Wilson (R), Glenwood Springs resort owner, vs. WAYNE N. ASPINALL (D).

Issues--Eisenhower program, particularly flexible farm price supports; reclamation; public power; drought aid; water problems; records of Carroll, Johnson, incumbent Congressmen and administration of retiring Gov. Dan Thornton (R), especially in use of state surplus from taxes.

Campaign--Colorado is expected to go Democratic with the strongest ticket in recent years. For the first time, Johnson and Carroll, leaders of the two dominant factions in the party and often at loggerheads in the past, publicly have joined forces. Labor has lined up solidly and actively for the Democrats. The Republican campaign has not made much headway yet. Thornton, a good vote-getter in past two elections, is not running for office, and Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R) who has been ill, only recently has been able to campaign.

The 3rd District changed from Fighting to Doubtful because of Adams strong showing in primary, and aid he will get from rest of ticket. Democrats regard their chances as excellent to pick up this seat. Rogers and Aspinall still have edge in 1st and 4th, although Republicans say prospects are looking up in the 4th where Wilson is making a spirited race against Aspinall. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp-860,1133,1150,1181.)

CONNECTICUT

Governor--Doubtful. Gov. JOHN DAVIS LODGE (R) vs. ex-Rep. Abraham A. Ribicoff (D).

House-- Six seats--5R 1D

DOUBTFUL

3rd--ALBERT W. CRETELLA (R) vs. James F. Gartland (D), East Haven insurance man.

FIGHTING

At Large--ANTONI N. SADLAK (R) vs. Joseph Lyford (D), Westport public relations man.

2nd--HORACE SEELY-BROWN, JR. (R) vs. Henry Pierce, Clinton farmer.

Issues--Lodge's four-year record: Republicans praise it, particularly on labor legislation and hurricane relief, while Democrats claim Lodge and his "palace guard" have failed to set up a state department of commerce, provide adequate aid for schools or mental patients, stop shore erosion, or set up research facilities to aid poultrymen and dairymen. Other issues: Unemployment in six communities, including Bridgeport, Bristol and Waterbury; the Eisenhower Administration; GOP stressing need for a GOP Congressman to "back Ike".

Campaign--Campaign has been slow, with considerable intra-party opposition to Lodge. Ribicoff has been a good vote-getter, particularly in Hartford, and is giving Lodge a close race. Vivien Kellems, Stonington industrialist, is running for governor as an independent Republican, and Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, Socialist, is also running. A Citizens for Lodge Committee recently was formed to work up sentiment for the Governor among Democrats and Independents.

The governor's race will affect At Large Congressional contest, but Sadlak, a four-term veteran, is given the edge. So is Seely-Brown in 2nd, where a resurgent Democratic group is making a spirited attempt to unseat him. The 3rd is still rated Doubtful, but Cretella's prospects have improved somewhat in recent weeks because of a factional fight in the Democratic party. Ex-Rep. John A. McGuire (D) recently led an unsuccessful effort to have his name substituted on the ballot for that of Gartland. (See CQ Weekly Reports, pp-835,861,903,1108,1209.)

DELAWARE

Senate--Doubtful. Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (R) vs. SEN. J. ALLEN FREAR, JR. (D).

House--One seat--1R

DOUBTFUL

At Large--(R)--Mrs. Lillian I. Martin (R), state budget official, vs. Harris B. McDowell (D), Middletown farmer.

Issues--Control of Congress: Republicans claim a vote for Warburton and Mrs. Martin could decide whether President Eisenhower has a Republican Senate and House; Democrats see control of Congress resting with the election of Frear and McDowell. Other issues: unemployment in Wilmington; desegregation became an issue after the Milford episode.

Campaign--This year voting machines have been put in throughout state, and this will increase party-line voting. Historically, Republicans have gained in mid-term. The GOP is optimistic, despite Frear's so-called "middle-of-the-road" appeal to Republicans and independents. Frear encountered considerable opposition at nominating convention, but Democrats say ex-Gov. Elbert N. Carvel (D), who is managing Democratic campaign, has been successful in getting the party united behind Frear. Mrs. Martin first woman to run state-wide, is trying to take Warburton's House seat despite strong bid by McDowell, former Democratic state chairman. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp-861, 1039, 1104, 1150, 1164.) Correction--Warburton was listed on p-1164 as voting to recommit President's health reinsurance program. He voted against recommitment. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1099.)

FLORIDA

Governor--Safe Democratic. Tom Watson (R), Tampa attorney, vs. State Sen. LeRoy Collins (D).

House--Eight seats - 8D

FIGHTING

1st--William C. Cramer (R), St. Petersburg attorney, vs. COURTNEY CAMPBELL (D).

Issues--Republicans in 1st and 7th Districts urging voters to help give Eisenhower a GOP Congress and make Florida a "two-party state". Democrats want voters to give Collins Democratic legislature to support his administration and to vote a "straight" ticket. The "red tide", fish, wildlife and maritime appropriations, and social security are local issues.

Campaign--The new bridge across Tampa Bay connecting Pinellas and Manatee Counties permits Republicans and Democrats to hold joint rallies in 1st and 7th Districts. Both went for Eisenhower in 1952. The 7th, in which E. B. (Smoky) Sutton (R) of Lakeland is challenging James A. Haley (D) of Sarasota now is rated Safe Democratic rather than Fighting Democratic because Haley's chances have improved. The 1st District outcome depends on how many Democrats vote in November, since Governor's race was decided in a hot primary and runoff and there is no Senate contest. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 593,673, 861, 1150.)

IDAHO

Senate--Doubtful. Sen. HENRY C. DWORSHAK (R) vs. ex-Sen. Glen H. Taylor (D).

Governor--Fighting Republican. State Attorney General Robert E. Smylie (R) vs. State Sen. Clark Hamilton (D) of Weiser.

House-- Two seats -- 1R 1D

DOUBTFUL

1st--Erwin Schwiebert (R), Caldwell College professor, vs. GRACIE PFOST (D).

Issues--Eisenhower program, particularly flexible price supports, and "partnership" power policy. Republicans claim new farm program and relaxed acreage controls will stabilize farm income; contend new power policy will prevent "federal encroachment" on Snake River. Democrats see serious threat to farm income and a "giveaway" of the best power site at Hells Canyon on the Snake River to private interests. Republicans attack Taylor as Henry Wallace's Running Mate in 1948, warn against Communists in government. Democrats stress Dworshak's record, especially on farm and power issues. Unemployment in metal mining and lumbering industries, Ice Harbor dam, foreign aid and fiscal policy are other issues.

Campaign--Because of bitter fight in the Democratic party, Dworshak should have edge. But Taylor is first-rate campaigner and there is considerable opposition to Administration power and farm programs. Both parties agree that outcome of Senate race will depend on anti-Taylor Democrats. Democrats hold that unpopularity of the outgoing administration of Gov. Len B. Jordan (R), who did not seek re-election, gives Hamilton a good chance, but odds are with Smylie.

First district always has close races, and this year the outcome is likely to be decided by Hell's Canyon issue, unemployment in mining areas and Senate contest. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 861, 942, 1037, 1150.)

ILLINOIS

Senate--Doubtful. Joseph T. Meek (R), former president of the Illinois Federation of Retail Associations, vs. Sen. PAUL H. DOUGLAS (D).

House--25 seats -- 16R 9D

DOUBTFUL

3rd--FRED E. BUSBEY (R) vs. James C. Murray (D), assistant state's attorney at Chicago.

9th--Ralph Lee Goodman (R), Chicago businessman, vs. SIDNEY R. YATES (D).

21st--Ex-Rep. Edward H. Jenison (R) vs. PETER F. MACK JR. (D).

FIGHTING

2nd--Ex-Rep. Richard B. Vail (R) vs. BARRETT O'HARA (D).

11th--TIMOTHY P. SHEEHAN (R) vs. Harry H. Semrow (D), Chicago manufacturer

23rd--CHARLES W. VURSELL (R) vs. Albert R. Imle (D), Hillsboro lawyer.

25th--C. W. (RUNT) BISHOP (R) vs. Kenneth J. Gray (D).

Issues--Basically issues in all Illinois Congressional districts and Senate race revolve around unemployment in 12 areas including Chicago and downstate coal mine and manufacturing centers, and farm reaction to Administration flexible support program and the drought. Douglas early in year called economic situation a recession and urged Administration to start a public works program, give defense contracts to labor distress areas in greater volume, and accused Administration of an "ostrich policy". Republicans labelled Douglas a "prophet of gloom and doom".

Eisenhower support is a big issue. Douglas claims he supports the President on many foreign issues, such as foreign aid, U.S. participation in UN, bringing Germany into NATO, stronger barriers against aggression in Southeast Asia, reciprocal trade; and such domestic issues as public housing, social security, unemployment compensation, vocational rehabilitation and health reinsurance which Meek opposes. On the other hand, Douglas differs with the Administration on tidelands, its power and tax policies and flexible farm price supports, which Meek

favors. Meek won primary as a follower of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio), and an admirer of the investigating work of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), but now says he is a supporter of the President's program. He stresses particularly peace in Korea, prosperity without "blood," tax cuts voted by the present GOP Congress, end of government controls, reversal of the "drift" toward socialism and cleaning "reds" out of government. Democrats claim Meek is an anti-labor, big business lobbyist with 19th century views who should not be permitted to get on the public payroll. Meek pictures Douglas as a Fabian Socialist, an ardent advocate of New Deal-Fair Deal policies who is opposed to free enterprise and an apologist for the Truman Administration.

Campaign--Meek and Douglas are campaigning everywhere. Early in the campaign there was some question how much, if any, support Meek would get from the President, but the President since has visited Illinois, has "looked forward" to Meek's Senate service by letter, and Citizens for Eisenhower are now working for Meek. Republicans are training their biggest guns on Douglas as "the man to beat" in 1954. Much depends on voter turnout, and for that reason the Illinois Senate race is now Doubtful rather than Fighting Democratic. If the organization of Gov. William E. Stratton (R) turns out a big vote, Republicans could win. If Democratic Cook County machine, which has suffered from internal strife during the past four years, brings out the vote for the best county ticket it has had in years and for Douglas, Democrats could prevail.

Democratic chances appear to have increased in 2nd District, which is now Fighting Democratic rather than Doubtful. Republican chances appear better in the 9th and 21st Districts, which are now Doubtful rather than Fighting Democratic. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 495, 861, 975, 1150ff.)

INDIANA

House--11 seats -- 10R 1D

DOUBTFUL

3rd--SHEPARD J. CRUMPACKER, JR. (R) vs. John Brademas (D), South Bend insurance broker.

8th--D. BAILEY MERRILL (R) vs. ex-Rep. Winfield K. Denton (D) of Evansville.

FIGHTING

5th--JOHN V. BEAMER (R) vs. ex-Rep. John R. Walsh (D) of Anderson.

6th--CECIL M. HARDEN (R) vs. John W. King (D) Greencastle accountant and farmer.

7th--WILLIAM G. BRAY (R) vs. George D. Gettinger (D), Sullivan farmer and businessman.

9th--EARL WILSON (R) vs. Wilfrid J. Ullrich (D), Aurora druggist.

11th--CHARLES B. BROWNSON (R) vs. Charles H. Boswell (D), Indianapolis probation officer.

Issues--Farm prices, lack of drought relief, and spotty unemployment, particularly at Michigan City, La Porte, Vincennes, and also at Fort Wayne, Muncie, South Bend, Terre Haute and Indianapolis. Election of GOP Congress to "back Ike."

Campaign--President Eisenhower went to Indianapolis to "explain" the Administration's new flexible farm price support program following widespread reports that the GOP was running into stormy weather in Midwestern farm areas. Indiana's GOP Congressional nominees are all incumbents and plagued by a party split between Gov. George N. Craig (R Ind.) and Sens. Homer E. Capehart (R) and William E. Jenner (R). Indiana mercurial politically, sensitive to national trends and districts turn over with great regularity. In 1948 Indiana elected seven Democrats and four Republicans to Congress; four years later it elected 10 Republicans and one Democrat.

Democrats consider chances excellent in 3rd district where both Michigan City and La Porte are major labor surplus areas,

and the 8th, due to farm and unemployment problems and GOP organizational difficulties. Democrats also say chances improving rapidly in several GOP districts, particularly the 7th and 11th. Republicans are watching particularly the 3rd and 8th, and hope to hold all seats. As GOP chances appear to be deteriorating, the 11th district has been classified as Fighting Republican. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 594, 623, 1151.)

IOWA

Senate--Fighting Democratic. Rep. Thomas E. Martin (R) vs. Sen. GUY M. GILLETTE (D).

Governor--(R)--Safe Republican. State Attorney General Leo A. Hoegh (R) vs. Clyde E. Herring (D), Polk County Attorney.

House--Eight seats -- 8R

Issues--Records of candidates and Eisenhower Administration. Martin and Gillette are split mainly over farm, power and foreign policy issues. Gillette has attacked Administration's programs, while Martin has supported its farm and power policies, but is even more critical of foreign aid than Gillette. Democrats have attacked Martin as an "isolationist," while Republicans have attacked Gillette as "a Democrat spokesman on foreign policy during the days of the blundering Acheson era." Republicans urge voters to give President a solid Republican "team" in Congress, stress tax cuts, stepped-up social security payments, end of Korean war, Administration's war on subversives. Unemployment, especially in farm machinery industry, is at issue. So is Gillette's age; he's 75.

Campaign--GOP Iowa has elected Gillette, except in 1944, for the past two decades. In 1938, he won over express opposition of President Roosevelt. Democrats have put up their strongest ticket in years, but their chances are rated slim to pick up governorship or a House seat, although they say their chances are better than usual in 2nd, 4th, 5th and 7th districts. Farmer unrest is not so apparent in Iowa as in some other parts of the Midwest because it is a big "feed" state. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 748, 862, 906.)

KANSAS

Senate--Safe Republican. Sen. ANDREW F. SCHOEPEL (R) vs. ex-Sen. George McGill (D).

Governor--(R)--Doubtful. Lt. Gov. Fred Hall (R) vs. George Docking (D), Lawrence banker.

House--Six seats--5R 1D

DOUBTFUL

1st--William H. Avery (R) vs. HOWARD S. MILLER (D).

Issues--Farm problems, especially drought, acreage controls, flexible farm price supports; backing of President's program by his "home state" Congressional delegation; "time for a change" in state house control.

Campaign--Key races are governorship and 1st District. Despite GOP tradition, Democrats say they have excellent chance to pick up the governorship due to deep schism in GOP between Hall and retiring Gov. Edward F. Arn (R), and because of reported unrest among Kansas farmers. Docking, showed surprising strength in primary. Hall is being sued on alleged "fraudulent assignment" of royalties on an oil and gas lease from a client. Warring GOP factions have been warned "what happened in Maine could happen in Kansas." Republicans hold their chances excellent to pick up normally GOP 1st district, as Avery is on the same side of the Tuttle Creek Dam controversy as Miller, who won in 1952 by opposing the dam. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 762, 1107, 1151.)

KENTUCKY

Senate--Doubtful. Sen. JOHN SHERMAN COOPER (R) vs. former Vice President Alben W. Barkley (D).

House--Eight seats--2R 6D

DOUBTFUL

3rd--JOHN M. ROBSON, JR. (R) vs. Harrison M. Robertson (D), Louisville attorney.

Issues--Unemployment in coal fields and Louisville; records of Cooper and Barkley. Cooper is stressing his aid to state on coal mine and flood control problems, sponsorship of measure to peg tobacco supports at 90 per cent of parity, and his backing of the Eisenhower Administration. Barkley likewise is stressing his record, particularly on TVA and farm issues, and he has taken exception to Cooper's claim of credit for the tobacco measure. Cooper maintains his election is necessary to Eisenhower Administration. Barkley has criticized the Administration for "ineptitude" and for running a "backward crusade," claims Cooper has ridden the President's "coattails" on the one hand while opposing the President on certain issues "when he thought this course would appeal to the voters of Kentucky." Administration policies regarding TVA, the Dixon-Yates contract and farm supports are under fire. Barkley's age -- 76 -- is at issue, but he points to older men in high office like Prime Minister Sir Winston Churchill, and says he is in excellent health.

Campaign--Many top-ranking Republicans have spoken on Cooper's behalf, including Vice President Richard M. Nixon. Barkley disdains "outside help." As Kentucky is normally Democratic, Cooper's race is uphill, and his seat is regarded in more peril than that of any other GOP incumbent.

Senate race is likely to affect 3rd (Louisville) District, which has been Republican in recent years. If Cooper shows well there, Robson is expected to come back. But if Barkley rolls up a big vote in the city, he could pull Robertson through. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 676, 862, 1151.)

MARYLAND

Governor--Doubtful. Gov. THEODORE R. MCKELDIN (R) vs. Harry Clifton (Curly) Byrd (D), ex-president of Maryland University.

House--7 seats--4R 3D

DOUBTFUL

1st--EDWARD T. MILLER (R) vs. State Sen. Edward Turner (D) of Centreville.

5th--FRANK SMALL, JR. (R) vs. State Sen. Richard E. Lankford (D) of Annapolis.

FIGHTING

2nd--JAMES P. DEVEREUX (R) vs. ex-Rep. William P. Bolton (D), Towson.

6th--DEWITT S. HYDE (R) vs. Edward J. Ryan (D), Frostburg attorney.

7th--Edward C. Dukehart (R), Baltimore real estate operator, vs. SAMUEL N. FRIEDEL (D).

Issues--Record of McKeldin's four-year administration, particularly on state, budget, taxes, roads and schools. McKeldin maintains his administration has been honest and forward-looking, like the Eisenhower Administration. Byrd has blasted McKeldin's administration for "heavy spending," and McKeldin's former law partner and friends have profited from state business, which McKeldin denies. Byrd's administration of the University of Maryland is under attack. In gubernatorial race and also in the 1st (Eastern Shore) district race, the issue of school segregation has been raised, and could become an

issue in other districts. Byrd has come out in favor of local option in handling segregation, adding that he favors "age-old customs and traditions." McKeldin has said merely: "I represent the law," but the state attorney general is preparing to present a "local option" argument to the Supreme Court this year.

In 1st district, Turner has called for new state legislation to circumvent Supreme Court desegregation decision. Miller was "shocked" that Turner injected "the racial issue" into campaign, but it is now a major issue. All GOP nominees are running on a "support for Eisenhower" program, stressing peace in Korea, tax cuts, and government economy. In 5th and 6th Districts, Democrats are stressing Administration failure to enact a pay raise bill, and job insecurity for government employees. In 5th, Lankford claims increased tariff on Swiss watches has cut down sale of Maryland tobacco to Swiss; Small says it has not affected the sale "of one pound of Maryland tobacco." Unemployment in Baltimore, western Maryland, is also an issue.

Campaign--McKeldin and Byrd are making intensive campaigns, and gubernatorial race is close. A Maryland GOP governor has never won re-election. There is factionalism in both parties, and to date neither anti-McKeldin Republicans nor anti-Byrd Democrats have done much in the campaign. Byrd downed George P. Mahoney (D) in a contested primary election June 28. Because of the closeness of the Maryland election and effect the segregation issue may have in Congressional districts, the 1st and 2nd have been added as marginal districts, the 1st Doubtful, the 2nd Fighting Republican. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 834, 862, 1151)

MASSACHUSETTS

Senator--Fighting Republican. Sen. LEVERETT SALTONSTALL (R) vs. State Treasurer Foster Furcolo (D).

Governor--Fighting Republican. Gov. CHRISTIAN A. HERTER (R) vs. State House Democratic Leader Robert F. Murphy (D) of Malden.

House--14 seats--8R 6D

FIGHTING

- 2nd--City Tax Assessor Vernon E. Bradley (R) of Springfield vs. EDWARD P. BOLAND (D).
- 4th--Andrew B. Holmstrom (R), Worcester businessman, vs. HAROLD D. DONOHUE (D).
- 8th--ANGIER L. GOODWIN (R) vs. Torbert H. Macdonald (D), Malden attorney.
- 10th--LAURENCE CURTIS (R) vs. Jackson J. Holtz (D) Brookline attorney.

Issues--Herter and Eisenhower Administrations. Herter claims his administration has reversed trend of industry southward, set up a state commerce department to aid industry, and made progress on state highway, education, hospital programs while providing tax cuts. Democrats have attacked state administration on such issues as hurricane relief, veterans benefits and unemployment. Saltonstall and other GOP nominees urge voters to "back Ike" and claim Eisenhower Administration has aided the state by increasing tariff on Swiss watches which "saved" 2,000 jobs at Waltham, by giving large Navy procurement contracts for destroyers and equipment to firms at Quincy and Lynn, by new highway and housing programs, by revising the atomic energy law to aid power-short New England, and by cutting taxes and expanding social security benefits. With so many Massachusetts Republicans in the administration, and with Saltonstall chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, Democrats ask how it happened that several military installations in state have been cut back and Newport News, Va., rather than Quincy, got a big military contract to build a carrier. They blame Saltonstall for "ineffective" representation on behalf of the state. Saltonstall has hit back at Democratic

"calamity howlers and crepe hangers." Thirteen Massachusetts communities are labor surplus areas, and unemployment is particularly acute in Lawrence, Southbridge and Webster, somewhat less severe in Fall River, Lowell, Boston, Springfield and Worcester.

Campaign--Republicans are conducting an "integrated" campaign while Democratic campaign has hit a snag. Sen. John E. Kennedy (D), who has given several evidences of cooperation with Saltonstall, publicly endorsed Murphy but failed to endorse Furcolo by name. Furcolo also has encountered some labor coolness because of his criticism of ADA some months ago. Furcolo has support of ex-Gov. Paul Dever (D), but there is a question whether he will be able to hold the potent Irish vote. Maine's new Democratic Governor, Edmund S. Muskie, of Polish descent, is campaigning among Massachusetts Polish-Americans. Herter says Republicans can win if they can hold small-town vote they won in 1952. Currently he and Saltonstall appear to have the edge, as have Democratic incumbents in the 2nd, 4th, and GOP incumbents in the 8th and 10th districts, although they have stiff battles for re-election. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 749, 862, 1134, 1152, 1183.)

MICHIGAN

Senate--Doubtful. Sen. HOMER FERGUSON (R) vs. Patrick V. McNamara (D), businessman and unpaid president of AFL pipefitters' local union.

Governor--Fighting Democratic. Donald S. Leonard (R), former Detroit police commissioner, vs. Gov. G. MENNEN WILLIAMS (D).

House--18 seats--13R 5D

DOUBTFUL

- 6th--KIT CLARDY (R) vs. Don Hayworth (D), East Lansing professor.
- 17th--CHARLES G. OAKMAN (R) vs. Martha W. Griffiths (D), Detroit attorney.

FIGHTING

- 12th--JOHN B. BENNETT (R) vs. ex-Rep. Frank E. Hook (D) of Ironwood.
- 13th--(D)--Landon Knight (R) vs. State Sen. Charles C. Diggs, Jr., (D) of Detroit.
- 14th--Joseph A. Moynihan, Jr. (R), Grosse Pointe Park attorney, vs. LOUIS C. RABAUT (D).
- 18th--GEORGE A. DONDERO (R) vs. Paul Sutton (D) of Royal Oak.

Issues--Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson recently set off a political "bombshell" with his "bird dog, kennel dog" remark. Wilson later stated that he did not mean to compare unemployed workers to dogs, but Ferguson said the GOP is very much concerned about unemployment, which "is a calamity for any man." McNamara called Wilson's statement "dark-age" thinking typical of the Administration. Political observers felt that Wilson's remarks three weeks before election hurt the GOP state ticket, particularly Ferguson and Republican incumbents running in close Congressional districts with large numbers of auto workers. Other issues are cutbacks in dairy price supports, flexible farm price support policy, bingo, and the Eisenhower and Williams Administrations. GOP Congressional nominees are running on the President's "coattails." Ferguson says the issues are "peace or war."

Campaign--After the death of ex-Sen. Blair Moody (D) just before the primary, McNamara became Democratic nominee without opposition. Aided by Williams' indefatigable campaigning and strong CIO-AFL support for Democratic ticket, McNamara is making a surprisingly strong race against Ferguson, one of the Administration's top Senate leaders.

Ferguson, who has been campaigning throughout the state, has support of teamsters union, and Leonard is a good campaigner. With one out of ten workers idle in Detroit, and substantial unemployment in 18 other communities, Williams is given the edge to win a fourth term, and the outcome of Senate race is in doubt.

Democrats are putting on particularly strong campaigns in 6th and 17th Districts, now listed as doubtful rather than Fighting Republican. Democratic chances also are looking up in 18th District, and it is now listed Fighting Republican; it was not previously listed as a marginal district. Despite the surprise primary defeat of Rep. George D. O'Brien (D) in 13th, Democrats now have edge and it is rated Fighting Democratic rather than Doubtful. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 863, 1007, 1152, 1234.)

MINNESOTA

Senate--Fighting Democratic. State Treasurer Val Bjornson (R) vs. Sen. HUBERT H. HUMPHREY (D) and Frank P. Ryan, Minneapolis attorney, "independent liberal."

Governor--Fighting Republican. Gov. C. ELMER ANDERSON (R) vs. Orville L. Freeman (D), Minneapolis attorney.

House--Nine seats--5R 4D

FIGHTING

3rd--Edward Willow (R), Minneapolis YMCA official, vs. ROY W. WIER (D).

7th--H. CARL ANDERSEN (R) vs. Douglas P. Hunt (D), Montevideo probate judge.

9th--HAROLD C. HAGEN (R) vs. Mrs. Coysa Knutson (D), Oklee teacher.

Issues--Farm prices are the over-riding issue. Aided by Farmers' Union, Humphrey and all nominees on Democratic-Farmer-Labor ticket are hammering at Administration's flexible price support program, Agriculture Secretary Benson's cut in dairy price supports from 90 to 75 per cent, and the President's 1952 speech at Kasson, Minn., in which, they charge, he promised 100 per cent parity for farmers. Republican Congressional nominees are on the defensive on the farm issue, and virtually all of them except Rep. Walter H. Judd (R) of Minneapolis, who voted for flexible price supports, have divorced themselves from the Administration farm program.

Bjornson is clinging to Eisenhower's "coattails," and urging his election to the Senate to "strengthen" the Administration rather than "hamstring" it by electing Humphrey. Republicans also are hurling "New-Dealer-Fair Dealer," "ultra-left-winger" and "darling of the ADA" charges against Humphrey who, they allege, is soft on communism. Humphrey's answer is that he spearheaded the drive in the Senate to outlaw the Communist Party. Humphrey is stressing "giveaway" of tidelands oil by GOP "big business administration" and unemployment in Minneapolis, iron-ore country in northern Minnesota and Duluth. And he is running on his record.

Campaign--Humphrey has edge although Frank P. Ryan, Minneapolis attorney and ex-DFL'er, recently got on the ballot by petition. Ryan is running as an "independent liberal and is expected to take some strength from Humphrey. He claims Humphrey has Communist sympathies, a charge Humphrey hotly denies. Both Bjornson and Humphrey are making vigorous statewide campaigns. With Humphrey heading the ticket, DFL party, for first time since its formation 10 years ago, polled a primary vote greater than that of GOP, 351,000 to 290,000. This plus strong labor and Farmers Union backing has given Democrats real hopes of winning the governorship and 7th and 9th Districts in western part of state where Farmers Union is strong and farm discontent is reported to be widespread. They are now listed as fighting Republican. Republicans see chances to pick up a seat in 3rd district (Northern Minneapolis and suburbs) because of growth of suburban population and Willow's aggressive campaign. But at this date incumbents have edge. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 863, 1040, 1183.)

MISSOURI

House--11 seats--4R 7D

DOUBTFUL

4th--JEFFREY P. HILLELSON (R) vs. ex-Rep. George H. Christopher (D).

6th--WILLIAM C. COLE (R) vs. W. R. Hull, Jr. (D), Weston warehouse operator.

FIGHTING

11th--Mrs. L. C. Davis (R), Boonville housewife, vs. MORGAN M. MOULDER (D).

Issues--Democrats are running against Administration farm measure and acreage restrictions, deploring drought and spotty unemployment; Republicans, on Eisenhower's "coattails," particularly in 4th and 11th Districts.

Campaign--Real battlegrounds are 4th and 6th, which Democrats expect to pick up. Outcome is in doubt. Republicans talk of a "pickup" in 11th--Moulder just squeaked through in 1952--but edge is with Moulder. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1007, 1153.)

MONTANA

Senate--Fighting Democratic. Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (R) vs. JAMES E. MURRAY (D).

House--Four seats--2R 2D

DOUBTFUL

2nd--(R)--Orvin B. Fjare (R), Big Timber merchant, vs. State Sen. LeRoy H. Anderson (D), Conrad farmer.

FIGHTING

1st--Winfield E. Page (R), Missoula landscape architect, vs. LEE METCALF (D).

Issues--Administration flexible farm program, and "partnership" power policy; unemployment in metal mining areas; records of Murray and D'Ewart. Murray is being attacked as a New Dealer, a Fair Dealer, a "left winger" and a waster of public money. Democrats are hitting D'Ewart as a "giveaway boy" of state's natural resources because of his sponsorship of controversial grazing and timber bills and his support of Administration's public power policies and tidelands bill. Murray is running against most Administration domestic policies, particularly flexible price supports and the "hard money" policy, while D'Ewart says, the President needs a Republican Congress to help him "finish the job" of getting his program enacted. Murray's age is an issue; he is 78. Murray notes he will be chairman of Senate Interior Committee if Senate goes Democratic.

Campaign--Montana has elected only one Republican Senator, in 42 years, in 1946. Murray has backing of labor, National Farmers Union, and some sportsmen's and conservation groups, while D'Ewart has backing of Montana Power Company. Anaconda Copper Company is supposed to be neutral. The farm outlook is important. Republicans hope recent relaxation of acreage controls will help their chances. With D'Ewart vacating 2nd District seat, Democrats have best chance in years of picking it up, but Republicans are confident that Fjare will come through. Metcalf has edge in 1st. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 863, 941, 1153, 1185.)

NEBRASKA

Senate--(R)--Safe Republican. Rep. Carl T. Curtis (R) vs. ex-Gov. Keith Neville (D) of North Platte for six-year term.

Senate--(R)--Fighting Republican. Rep. Roman L. Hruska (R) vs. James F. Green (D), Omaha attorney, for four-year term.

Governor--(R)--Safe Republican. Victor E. Anderson (R) vs. William Ritchie (D).

House--Four seats--4R

FIGHTING

2nd--(R)--Jackson B. Chase (R), Omaha judge, vs. James A. Hart (D), Omaha attorney.

Issues--Farm issues, social security coverage for farmers, state-wide equalization of real estate taxes, and unemployment in Omaha.

Campaign--Democrats say they have good chance to pick up 2nd District, which they have held in past, and to win the six-year Senate term because Green was a popular state commander of the American Legion and is well known state-wide. They also talk of pickups in 1st District, which Curtis is vacating, and in 3rd District, on farm price support issue--the entire Nebraska delegation supported flexible supports--but their chances are regarded as long-shots. Nebraska has gone Republican in all state-wide offices since 1940, and Republicans have the edge this year. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 863, 878, 1037.)

NEVADA

Senate--Doubtful. Newly appointed Sen. ERNEST S. BROWN (R), vs. Alan Bible (D), Reno attorney.

Governor--Doubtful. Gov. CHARLES H. RUSSELL (R) vs. ex-Gov. Vail Pittman (D).

House--One Seat--1R

DOUBTFUL

At large--Doubtful. CLIFTON YOUNG (R) vs. ex-Rep. Walter S. Daring (D).

Issues--Unsuccessful GOP attempt to prevent Senate election in November to fill unexpired term of late Sen. Pat McCarran (D); proposition on November ballot to repeal state's "right to work" law; records of two GOP incumbents and their predecessors. GOP issue: "back Ike by electing a GOP Congress."

Campaign--After the Nevada Supreme Court ruled there must be a November election to fill McCarran's seat, Bible and Brown, who had been appointed Oct. 1, began a 24-day whirlwind campaign. Bible's theme song was, "now that you are allowed to vote, vote Democratic." Brown is riding the President's coattails. It is highly questionable whether Republicans can hold the seat because Bible is known state-wide, having served as attorney general, because Nevada registration is 3-2 Democratic, and because Bible was backed by McCarran and has labor support, while Brown has active labor opposition because he favors the "right to work" law. The entire Republican ticket suffered a set-back because GOP party leaders fought a special Senate election, and the outcome of the gubernatorial race and the At Large contest is in doubt. (See CQ Weekly Reports, 719, 864, 1238, 1257.)

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Senate--Safe Republican. Sen. STYLES BRIDGES (R) vs. Gerard L. Morin (D), Laconia mayor, for six-year term. Rep. Norris Cotton (R) vs. State Rep. Stanley J. Betley (D) of Manchester, for two-year term.

Governor--Safe Republican. Lane Dwinell (R), president of state senate, vs. John Shaw (D), mayor of Rochester.

House--Two seats--2R

FIGHTING

1st--CHESTER E. MERROW (R) vs. Thomas J. McIntyre (D), former mayor of Laconia.

Issues--Establishment of Portsmouth air base, Merrow's record, unemployment in Manchester, Eisenhower support.

Campaign--Democrats have a chance this year to topple Merrow, a six-term, in 1st, largely because of McIntyre's hardhitting attack on Merrow's record. "One of our best sleeper districts", Democrats say. District borders on Maine, and the clear-cut Democratic victory there really perked up McIntyre's backers. Some Democrats talk of having an outside chance in New Hampshire governor's race, but odds are heavily against their winning it. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 864, 10e8, 1153, 1183.)

NEW JERSEY

Senate--R--Doubtful. Ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case (R) vs. Rep. Charles R. Howell (D).

House--14 seats--8R 6D

DOUBTFUL

6th--Fred E. Shepard (R) Elizabeth attorney, vs. HARRISON A. WILLIAMS (D).

FIGHTING

3rd--JAMES C. AUCHINCLOSS (R) vs. Charles F. Sullivan (D), New Brunswick city official.

4th--(D)--William G. Freeman (R), Camden attorney, vs. Frank Thompson Jr. (D), state assembly minority leader, of Trenton.

7th--WILLIAM B. WIDNALL (R) vs. Eugene E. Demarest (D), Hackensack city councilman.

8th--GORDON CANFIELD (R) vs. Charles S. Joelson (D), Paterson attorney.

9th--FRANK OSMERS, JR. (R) vs. Walter J. O'Connell (D), North Arlington accountant.

12th--ROBERT W. KEAN (R) vs. Martin S. Fox (D).

Issues--Eisenhower Administration, New Jersey administrations under past GOP governors, and present Democratic governor, Robert B. Meyner. Republicans point to accomplishments of the Eisenhower Administration in the fields of tax relief, civil rights, social security, ferreting Communists out of government and its "middle-way" program devoid of "extremists". They claim 1954 New Jersey election will be "a plebescite" on Eisenhower Administration, and voters who "like Ike" must support Republicans for Congress.

Democrats stress \$300,000 embezzlement of late Gov. Harold G. Hoffman (R), "Joey Fay" letter written by Paul Troast, (R) whom Meyner defeated in 1953, and scandals during administration of ex-Gov. Alfred E. Driscoll (R), particularly in Bergen county. Case claims Democrats are trying to do "a hatchet job" on him and are hitting "below the belt" in trying to tie him up with previous GOP state administrations. Democrats point to 125,000 unemployed in the state. Howell says 83rd Congress "let down" the President on foreign policy issues. In dispute is whether Howell or Case supported the President more during their House service. An early Eisenhower backer, Case says he supports the President "a 100 per cent."

Leaders of several anti-Case Republican factions call him a "darling of the ADA and the CIO", "a socialist" and "a left winger", a "quitter" for leaving the House when he failed to get the GOP gubernatorial nomination in 1953 (his House seat subsequently went Democratic), and a "boss-rule" candidate of GOP party leaders in 1954 who "froze out" other Republicans, including Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R), from making a bid for the 1954 GOP Senate nomination. Case's retort: "Party

wreckers". A Newark newspaper on Oct. 14 linked an Adelaide Case with several Communist-front organizations. Case said Oct. 17 that the reference was to another woman, not to his sister Adelaide. He called it "a big smear".

Campaign--With strong backing from Meyner, Democrats are conducting a strong unified campaign. Case and GOP House nominees generally are running on their own because Case is trying to run without aid of GOP political professionals who directed campaigns in the past. Ex-Sen. Albert W. Hawkes (R) and ex-Rep. Fred A. Hartley (R), and new groups called "Pro America" and the "Committee to Save the Republican Party in New Jersey" are campaigning against Case. Case has said he would vote against enabling Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) to keep his committee chairmanship. McCarthy has come out for the support of the GOP ticket in New Jersey with the exception of Case. Henry Krajewski, an independent is running for the Senate as a 100 per cent McCarthy backer. The White House tried to get all GOP groups behind Case some months ago, and the President called Case "a splendid American". Case has had some labor support in past, but labor is now backing the Democratic ticket. This New Jersey GOP Senate seat, and that of Sen. John Sherman Cooper (R Ky.) seem to be in most danger of being lost to the Democrats in November.

GOP fears anti-Case Republicans will stay home and endanger House Republican-held seats normally safe. Having elected a Democratic governor for the first time in a decade and given the chance to elect their first Democratic Senator since 1936, Democrats are making spirited races in several House contests, particularly in 3rd, 8th and 12th Districts. GOP discontent and GOP "stay-at-homes" give Democrats a chance to pick up 7th and 9th Districts where opposition to Case is centered. Republicans are hopeful in 6th District, which Case represented for five terms, and 4th, which Howell is vacating. The 6th is Doubtful, the 4th Fighting Democratic. In view of grim situation for Republican ticket in New Jersey and spotty unemployment additions to the marginal district list are 3rd, 7th, 8th, 9th and 12th, all Fighting Republican. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 522, 763, 864, 1153.)

NEW MEXICO

Senate--Fighting Democratic. Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (R) vs. Sen. CLINTON P. ANDERSON (D).

Governor--R--Doubtful. Alvin Stockton (R) Raton stockman vs. John F. Simms, Jr. (D), Albuquerque lawyer.

House--2 seats--2D

Issues--Unemployment in Albuquerque and mining areas. Anderson and Mechem are running on their records and Mechem also on record of Eisenhower Administration. Anderson points to his potential chairmanship of the Joint Atomic Energy Committee and his role on Interior Committee in helping state solve its water and drought problems. He has been extremely critical of the Dixon-Yates contract and of Administration power policies. Flexible farm support program is not at issue because Anderson helped put it over in the Senate. Mechem claims that, unlike Anderson, who has differed frequently with the Administration, he would "help Ike" in the Senate.

In the governor's race Simms claims Mechem's Administration has been like a "rudderless ship", while Republicans say that if Democrats regain control, the "old gang" surrounding past Democratic administrations will again be in the saddle. Simms' sponsorship of a "right to work" bill in state legislature in 1947 is at issue as are state taxes.

Campaign--Top vote-getters within their respective parties, Anderson and Mechem are campaigning hard, with Mechem often substituting hand-shaking for speech-making. Mechem says he is trailing Anderson, who has the edge at this time. Sen. Dennis Chavez (D), Sept 25 said that he "could not say...anything against Ed Mechem's conduct of the governor's office", but Chavez has on several occasions called for the re-election of Anderson and the House Democrats. Labor is cool to Simms, but with Democrats holding a 2-1 majority in registration. he

has the edge over Stockton. Stockton and Mechem are running separate campaigns, thereby cutting down their effectiveness. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 385, 594, 864, 1163.)

NEW YORK

Governor--R--Doubtful. Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) vs. W. Averell Harriman (D), New York City financier.
State Attorney General--Doubtful. Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R) vs. Rep. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (D).

House--43 seats--27R 16D

DOUBTFUL

5th--ALBERT H. BOSCH (R) vs. Assistant District Attorney William Kerwick (D), Leo Brown (Lib.) and Donald M. Brown (ALP).
6th--State Sen. Seymour Halpern (R) vs. LESTER HOLTZMAN (D).
12th--FRANCIS E. DORN (R) vs. ex-Rep. Donald L. O'Toole (D).
21st--(R)--Floyd W. Cramer (R), banker, vs. Herbert Zelenko (D), New York City attorney.
25th--PAUL A. FINO (R) vs. Salvatore J. Milano (D), Bronx attorney and Ernest Doerfler (Lib.).

FIGHTING

41st -- EDMUND P. RADWAN (R) vs. Bernard J. Wojtkowiak (D), Buffalo businessman
42nd -- JOHN R. PILLION (R) vs. John J. Zablotny (D), Cheektowaga highway superintendent.

Issues--Republican rule at Albany under Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) and two years of the Eisenhower Administration. Democrats claim "it's time for a change". Republicans urge a continuance of the 12 "golden" years under Dewey and a GOP Congress to "back Ike". Democrats accuse Dewey administration of "callous indifference" to problems of New York City, say it is responsible for rent increases, slums, overcrowded schools, particularly in suburbs, for "crime and corruption" in harness racing and New York water-front, and for failing to conserve upstate natural resources. Democrats call GOP ticket "hand-picked" by Dewey; criticize Eisenhower Administration for having a "big business" bias, for failing to do anything about unemployment in 15 labor surplus cities, including New York, Syracuse and Buffalo, for "letting the dairy farmers go broke" while food prices remain high.

Republicans call Democratic ticket a "Tammany" choice, claim Harriman responsible for a \$250,000 bribe for a dock lease, paid in the 1920's by a shipping company of which he was chairman of the board. Harriman says he told a grand jury in 1930, swearing he had no knowledge of the situation.

Republicans claim their ticket represents experience and competence "balance" along geographic, racial and religious lines, that it will put "performance" ahead of "promise". Ives hopes to aid unemployed by providing "security without socialism" and by trying to create more jobs in industry rather than have idle men do "leafraking" under a make-work WPA program. Republicans label Harriman as "High Tax Harriman" because Liberals, who support him, call for higher taxes. Harriman has denied he favors higher taxes. Each side has accused the other of bigotry, which both have denied, and Ives is underscoring his sponsorship of the Ives-Quinn FEPC law in the state legislature. Ives claims Democrats are trying to make a "political football" of labor relations; Harriman claims the GOP ticket is "anti-labor". Ives' votes against the St. Lawrence seaway and for flexible farm price supports are under fire.

Campaign--Republicans, have the advantage of the Dewey organization. Democrats have strong labor support. Ives is concentrating upstate, where Republicans must pile up a big vote to win, while Rep. Jacob K. Javits (R), GOP nominee for attorney general, is concentrating on his native New York City, the Democratic stronghold. Harriman never has run for office before, is getting strong support from Rep. Franklin D.

Roosevelt (D), nominee for attorney general although Roosevelt lost the gubernatorial nomination to Harriman. Democratic ticket is top-heavy with residents of New York City, where it must roll up a tremendous vote to win. Registration is 12 per cent below 1950 in the City and is off about six per cent upstate.

The gubernatorial contest will have a major bearing on the House contests. Republicans admit if Democrats make a strong showing in New York City it will endanger GOP-held 5th, 12th, 21st and 25th Districts. In the 21st, which Javits is vacating, Cramer (R) failed to get Liberal endorsement that Javits carried. It is now listed as doubtful. An intra-Democratic party row in Queens threatens the 6th. The 41st and 42nd (Buffalo) districts have considerable unemployment but should benefit from the "upstate" GOP ticket. The 5th is now Doubtful but the 7th and 18th have been dropped from the marginal list because they now appear to be safe Democratic. (See CQ Weekly Report p. 864, 1155 ff., 1162, 1210.)

NORTH CAROLINA

Senate--Safe Democratic. Paul C. West (R) of Raleigh vs. ex-Gov. W. Kerr Scott (D) for the six-year term. Sen. SAM J. ERVIN, JR. (D) unopposed for the two-year term.

House--12 seats--1R 11D

DOUBTFUL

9th--William E. Stevens (R) vs. HUGH Q. ALEXANDER (D).

10th--CHARLES R. JONAS (R) vs. J.C. Sedberry (D), Charlotte municipal judge.

Issues--Eisenhower program, especially farm issues. Congressional records of Alexander and Jonas. Unemployment in Charlotte.

Campaign--Republicans hope for pickup in 9th, while Democrats see chance in 10th. Jonas rode in on Mr. Eisenhower's "coattails" in 1952 over relatively weak opposition, but Sedberry is a tougher campaigner and 10th is normally Democratic. The 9th is changed from Fighting Democratic to Doubtful classification on the basis of a re-evaluation of Alexander's prospects by both parties. Stevens is going all-out to win, as 9th is GOP's best chance to break into the "solid South" this year. Fifth district is now listed as safe Democratic. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 718, 865, 1156.)

OHIO

Senate--Doubtful. Rep. George H. Bender (R) vs. Sen. THOMAS H. BURKE (D).

Governor--Fighting Democratic. State Auditor James A. Rhodes (R) vs. Gov. FRANK J. LAUSCHE (D).

House--23 seats --16R 6D 1 independent

DOUBTFUL

3rd--PAUL F. SCHENCK (R) vs. Thomas B. Talbot (D), Dayton lawyer.

6th--Leo Blackburn (R), Portsmouth teacher, vs. JAMES G. POLK (D).

14th--WILLIAM H. AYRES (R) vs. John L. Smith (D), ex-AMVET national commander.

15th--(D)--John E. Henderson (R) Cambridge lawyer, vs. Max L. Underwood (D), New Lexington attorney.

16th--FRANK T. BOW (R) vs. Thomas H. Nichols (D), Canton official.

FIGHTING

2nd--WILLIAM E. HESS (R) vs. ex-Rep. Earl Wagner (D) of Cincinnati.

13th--(R)--Ex-Rep. A. D. Baumhart, Jr. (R) vs. George C. Steinemann (D), Sandusky attorney.

Issues--Democrats stress two main themes: unemployment and Administration farm program. There are 16 labor surplus areas in Ohio, including Akron, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Canton, Sandusky and Toledo. Republicans stress need for a GOP Congress to "back Ike", administration record, especially on getting Communists out of government. Burke says he will vote to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), claims Bender is evading the McCarthy issue. As a "100 per cent supporter" of the Eisenhower administration, Bender maintains that he and Burke represent "opposing attitudes" toward government; he is for free enterprise, tax cuts and government economy, while Burke favors more federal controls and freer spending. Burke forces call Bender a "rubber stamp" with an inconsistent voting record.

In the gubernatorial race Rhodes is attacking the state administration on its schools and highway program, charges scandal in liquor department and irregularities in state turnpike authority. GOP claims it is "time for a change" in the state house. Lausche boasts his four-term record as governor is good.

Campaign--Bender has stumped the state, while Burke has tended to concentrate on Cleveland, where he was mayor for four terms and must roll up a tremendous vote to win. Bender, formerly Congressman at large is known throughout the state; Burke never has run state-wide before. Their TV debates have been seen state-wide. There has been some "sitting on the hands" by Republicans who favored Ohio State House Speaker William Saxbe (R) in primary and some followers of the late Sen. Robert A. Taft (R Ohio). Burke has labor endorsement, and is counting heavily on support of Lausche, who named him to the Senate but who is famous for conducting "lone-wolf" campaigns. Lausche has done some campaigning for Burke, but not enough to satisfy many Burke followers. The outcome of the Senate race is in doubt, while Lausche is expected to win another term.

Due to stepped-up campaigning by Democrats in the 2nd, 14th and 16th Districts, the 2nd has moved into the Fighting Republican column, and the 14th and 16th into the Doubtful column. Republicans are in danger of losing the 3rd, 14th and 16th, Democrats of losing the 6th and 15th. Rep. Frazier Reams, independent has stepped-up opposition from both parties in the 9th but is expected to win. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 595, 750, 978, 1156.)

OREGON

Senate--Doubtful. Sen. GUY CORDON (R) vs. State Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D) of Portland.

Governor--Safe Republican. Acting Gov. PAUL PATTERSON (R) vs. Joseph K. Carson, Jr. (D) ex-Portland mayor.

House--four seats--4R

DOUBTFUL

3rd--(R)--Tom Lawson McCall (R), Portland radio commentator, vs. Mrs. Edith Green (D), Portland teacher.

FIGHTING

2nd--SAM COON (R) vs. Albert C. Ullman (D), Baker real estate man.

Issues--Major issue is Administration power and conservation policies. Neuberger says that under the "partnership" power program of Secretary of Interior Douglas McKay, the state will be at the mercy of big power companies, and dam construction will be cut back. He claims cuts in Interior Department funds have seriously affected the Bonneville Power Administration, that Interior Department policies mean the abandonment of the best site on the Snake River--at Hells Canyon--to private power development. Neuberger labels Cordon "Mr. Giveaway" because he favored the "states-rights" tidelands oil measure and opposed the "oil for education" proposal of Sen. Lister Hill (D Ala.). He also has tagged Cordon as a "right-wing isolationist" and a friend of "special interests". Neuberger is critical of the Administration farm price support program, its timber, tax and labor policies.

Cordon at first was taken somewhat aback by Neuberger's barrage, but his forces have been stepping up their attacks on Neuberger while defending the Senator's record. Cordon is campaigning as an "Eisenhower supporter" who favors more, not less, public power for the Northwest and increased reclamation. He says he is in a strategic position to aid his state as chairman of the Senate Interior Committee. The GOP contends that if Neuberger were elected to the Senate he would be a "junior Sen. Morse" and would follow closely the "New Dealer-Fair Deal" line.

Campaign-- Oregon is witnessing its hottest Senate contest in a general election in 40 years--when it last had a Democratic Senator. Aided by his wife, State Rep. Maurine Neuberger (D), who with him outpolled Eisenhower in Multnomah County in 1952, and by Independent Sen. Wayne Morse, Neuberger has been campaigning all over the state. Neuberger's win not only would be a defeat for the veteran Cordon but for the power policies of McKay, former Oregon governor. President Eisenhower dedicated McNary dam recently and McKay has been stumping for Cordon. The race is very much in doubt. So is the 3rd District which mirrors the issues in the Senate race and had a bitter GOP primary. Democrats are putting up a battle for the 2nd District also, where farm issues are important. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 673, 865, 1105, 1157.)

PENNSYLVANIA

Governor--(R)--Doubtful. Lt. Gov. Lloyd H. Wood (R) vs. State Sen. George M. Leader (D) of Dover.

House--30 seats--19R 11D

DOUBTFUL

3rd--Charles H. Sporkin (R), Philadelphia attorney, vs. JAMES A. BYRNE (D).
5th--State Sen. Francis P. McCusker (R) vs. WILLIAM J. GREEN, JR. (D).
6th--HUGH SCOTT (R) vs. Alexander Hemphill (D), Philadelphia attorney.
10th--JOSEPH L. CARRIGG (R) vs. Robert H. Jones (D), Scranton teacher.
11th--EDWARD J. BONIN (R) vs. ex-Rep. Daniel J. Flood (D).
19th--S. WALTER STAUFFER (R) vs. James M. Quigley (D), Camp Hill attorney.
22nd--JOHN P. SAYLOR (R) vs. Robert S. Glass (D), Johnstown attorney.

FIGHTING

14th--Donald F. Spang (R) Wyomissing attorney, vs. GEORGE M. RHODES (D).
21st--Herbert O. Morrison (R), Scottdale commentator, vs. AUGUSTINE B. KELLEY (D).
25th--LOUIS E. GRAHAM (R) vs. Frank M. Clark, (D) Bessemer trucker.

Issues--Republicans are running on a "back Ike" platform, Democrats are accenting the unemployment issue in 30 industrial areas, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and in coal, steel, textile and railroad industries. In the gubernatorial race Democrats are making capital of an Allegheny County grand jury indictment of 15 state officials, including two aides of retiring Gov. John S. Fine (R) on charges of conspiring to force campaign contributions to a Republican 1954 primary campaign fund and actually collecting them. The charges have been denied by Republicans, and efforts are now underway to have the indictments dismissed on the grounds that the "proceedings were unlawful", but the disclosures have put a considerable damper on GOP campaign workers. Democratic Mayor Thomas W. Flatley of Erie and 40 others were arrested Oct. 17 on charges of involvement in a gambling syndicate. Flatley claimed he never received money from gamblers.

Campaign--Democrats are doubling their efforts to "get out the vote" all over the state. Republicans have been torn by factionalism, and Wood has not encouraged Fine to campaign. In Philadelphia, past Democratic rows between Mayor Joseph C. Clark and Rep. William J. Green, Jr., Democratic chairman for the city, materially have improved GOP chances of picking up two city districts, according to the GOP. Green told CQ he and Clark are working together "100 per cent" on the campaign. (The CQ Weekly Report stated in its Sept. 10 issue (p. 1157) that Green had moved outside of his district. This was an error; his residence is still in the district.) Republican chances appear to have deteriorated in the 19th and 22nd which are now listed as Doubtful. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 654, 866, 1157.)

UTAH

House--Two seats--2R

DOUBTFUL

1st--(R)--Dr. Henry A. Dixon (R), President, Utah State College, vs. ex-Rep. Walter K. Granger (D).
2nd--Rep. WILLIAM A. DAWSON (R) vs. ex-Rep. Reva Beck Bosone (D)

Issues--Republicans stress need for "a GOP Congress to back Ike". Democrats are running against Administration's "giveaway" power policy, and farm program. Unemployment in mining areas and Salt Lake City; and conservation of water resources are major issues. Voters must ballot in November on whether to turn over three state junior colleges at Ogden, Ephraim and St. George to the Church of Latter Day Saints and to abandon a fourth at Price, as recommended by Gov. J. Bracken Lee (R); this has become a major issue in the 1st District.

Campaign--Rep. Douglas R. Stringfellow (R) admitted on Oct. 16 that his story of a heroic war record was a hoax. The announcement stunned Utah party leaders, already hard pressed to hold both state districts in the GOP column. Stringfellow offered his resignation as GOP Congressional nominee Oct. 18, it was unanimously accepted, and desperate GOP leaders prevailed on Dixon to replace Stringfellow. The 1st was held by Granger for six terms until 1952 when he ran for the Senate. The 2nd likewise has been Democratic in recent years, with the exception of Dawson's win in 1946 and 1952, when the national trend was Republican. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1157, 1184.)

VIRGINIA

House--10 seats--3R 7D

DOUBTFUL

6th--Rep. RICHARD H. POFF (R) vs. Ernest Robertson (D), member, state house of delegates from Salem.
9th--Rep. WILLIAM C. WAMPLER (R) vs. Pat Jennings (D), Smythe County Sheriff.
10th--Rep. JOEL T. BROYHILL (R) vs. John C. Webb (D), member state House of Delegates from Fairfax. W. Hulet Phillips, Alexandria, retired army officer, is an independent candidate.

Issues--In 6th and 9th, unemployment in coal, textile and rail centers; Administration farm program; Supreme Court decision on desegregation schools.

In 10th, issues involving federal workers, including Presidential veto of pay raise bills for postal and classified government employees, cuts in federal employment, federal dismissals of "security risks", and FCC directive on employee conduct. Democrat Webb is lambasting Administration for operating a "spoils system", and "indiscriminately" labelling and firing federal employees as security risks, and he urges federal workers to vote Democratic on the ground "the job you save may be your own". Broyhill is running on his record, claims credit for two new bridges in district, a special \$5 million federal appropriation for schools, for sponsoring several

bills to aid government workers in district and in Washington. He lauds the new "fringe-benefit" bill, claims that a federal employee pay raise bill will go through next year that may be retroactive.

Campaign--Democratic challengers are carrying on aggressive campaigns against GOP incumbents who came in on Eisenhower sweep of Virginia. The organization of Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D), dominant in state, has given support to all three Democrats. Because of stepped-up Democratic campaign in 10th the District has changed from Fighting Republican to Doubtful, making all three GOP districts in doubt. (See CQ Weekly Reports, pp. 866, 903, 1158.)

WASHINGTON

House--Seven seats--6R 1D

DOUBTFUL

1st--THOMAS M. PELLY (R) vs. ex-Sen. and ex-Rep. Hugh Mitchell (D).

FIGHTING

2nd--JACK WESTLAND (R) vs. Harry F. Henson (D), Everett teacher.

At large--Al Canwell (R), Spokane attorney, vs. DON MAGNUSON (D).

Issues--The over-riding issue is the Administration's "partnership" power program, Democrats claiming it amounts to a "giveaway", Republicans maintaining they are interested in getting all power possible from all sources. Unemployment in Seattle, Spokane and Tacoma is an issue. Democrats say Administration has slowed down reclamation program in state. Westland, ex-U.S. amateur golf champion, spends more time on golf course than in Congress, according to Democrats, but Westland says it isn't so. Republicans stress "Ike needs Republican Congress".

Campaign--Primary returns indicated that the 1st District, where Democrats outpolled Pelly, is the one most likely to turn over in November. Republicans say they can hold it and have a good chance to pick up the At Large seat. Democrats appear to have edge in the At Large District, but their chances have deteriorated in 2nd due to good vote Westland got in primary, and 2nd now is listed in Fighting Republican rather than Doubtful. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1158, 1172.)

WEST VIRGINIA

Senate--Safe Democratic. Tom Sweeney (R), Wheeling attorney, vs. MATTHEW M. NEELY (D).

House--Six seats--1R 5D

DOUBTFUL

4th--WILLIAM E. NEAL (R) vs. ex-Rep. M. G. (Burnie) Burnside (D), of Huntington.

FIGHTING

1st--Arch A. Moore, Jr. (R), Moundsville attorney, vs. ROBERT H. MOLLOHAN (D).

2nd--Albert M. Morgan (R), Monongalia prosecuting attorney vs. HARLEY C. STAGGERS (D).

Issues--Unemployment is major issue as West Virginia has proportionately more unemployment than any other state, primarily due to cutbacks in coal production. Neely is one of the few Democrats attacking the President directly; he calls Mr. Eisenhower the "poorest President the United States ever had". But in House contests, Republicans are running on Administration record, tax cuts and social security.

Campaign--Democrats are talking about picking up the 4th which was lost in the Eisenhower sweep even though the state did not go GOP. Republicans are going all-out to save the 4th and are conducting aggressive campaigns to pick up 1st and 2nd. The Administration recently ordered two million tons of West Virginia coal for distribution abroad, but even with this "shot in the arm" Neal's chances are in doubt, and Moore and Morgan are in uphill battles. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 867, 1008, 1158.)

WISCONSIN

Governor--Fighting Republican. Gov. WALTER J. KOHLER (R) vs. William Proxmire (D), Blooming Grove manufacturer.

House--10 members--8R 2D

DOUBTFUL

2nd--GLENN R. DAVIS (R) vs. State Sen. Gaylord A. Nelson (D) of Madison.

5th--CHARLES J. KERSTEN (R) vs. Henry S. Reuss (D), Milwaukee attorney.

9th--State Sen. William E. Owen (R), Menomonie farmer, vs. LESTER R. JOHNSON (D).

Issues--Major issues involve farm problems; cut-backs in dairy price supports; lower milk and egg prices, although milk prices recently have gone up somewhat; farmer discontent with flexible support program; and new acreage restrictions. Unemployment in Milwaukee, Superior, Beaver Dam, Kenosha, La Crosse and Racine, partly due to cutbacks in farm machinery manufacture is an issue. Kohler is running on his two-term record as governor; Proxmire claims "it's time for a change" Proxmire's short residence in state-five years-- at issue. GOP Congressional nominees claim the President should have a GOP Congress, and Kersten, in particular, is emphasizing Administration record on ousting subversives from government. Senate Committee recommendation to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R) is not an issue.

Campaign--Pepped up by their largest primary vote in state's history, Democrats say they have the best chance in 20 years to win governorship and pick up two more Congressional districts. They won the 9th in a special election in 1952. Democrats got 41 per cent of the votes cast in the gubernatorial race, and in the 2nd District Nelson got 48 per cent of the primary vote, while in the 5th District Reuss trailed Kersten by only 2,000 votes although he had two Democratic opponents. In 9th District Johnson's primary vote was the highest--42 per cent--that a Democrat had ever received, but Owen got 5,000 more votes than Johnson. The three races are in doubt. The 2nd District is now Doubtful rather than Fighting Republican. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 867, 1184, 1158.)

WYOMING

Senate--(R)--Doubtful. Rep. William H. Harrison (R) vs. ex-Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D).

Governor--(R)--Doubtful. Milward L. Simpson (R), Casper attorney, vs. William (Scotty) Jack (D), Casper oil official.

House--One seat--1R

FIGHTING

At Large--(R)--State Rep. E. Keith Thomson (R) of Cheyenne vs. Sam Tully (D), Rawlins mayor.

Issues--Water and resource development, particularly of oil shale, and alleged sale of Wyoming water to Nebraska by the Department of Interior. Other issues are rural electrification; flexible farm price supports and drought; Administration "partnership" power policy; unemployment in coal mining areas, particularly in Sweetwater county; records of O'Mahoney, Harrison and state GOP administration on drought aid.

Republicans are hitting O'Mahoney as a "New Dealer" and a "left winger" who has been counsel to Owen Lattimore. They also attack O'Mahoney as a Washington lobbyist who has represented offshore cane sugar interests and returns to Wyoming only to run for public office. His age is an issue--he's 69. Democrats are attacking Harrison for having a high "absentee" record while in Congress and for failing to solve the state's problems, which, they maintain, O'Mahoney could do because of his "prestige, influence and know-how." Harrison "backs like and his program" while O'Mahoney labels the Administration as partial to "big business and big industry."

Campaign--O'Mahoney and Harrison are making intensive "meet the voters" tours of the state. That is the way Harrison won the primary over GOP organization opposition, and Republicans hope the technique will be successful for him again. But he has several handicaps: scars have not entirely healed from the bitterest GOP primary in the state's history, and he is running against one of the best vote-getters in the state -- O'Mahoney lost by only 4,255 votes in 1952 when Eisenhower carried the state by 33,113. O'Mahoney has labor support and several prominent pro-Eisenhower men are backing him.

Acting Gov. C. J. (Doc) Rogers (R) was defeated in the GOP gubernatorial primary, and Jack, former State House Speaker, is making a strong bid against Simpson, the GOP nominee. The Senate contest will have a bearing on the governor's race. The At Large seat generally goes Republican regardless of the outcome of other races, and the edge is with the GOP again this year. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 867, 1009, 1067.)

SENATE CANDIDATES' AGES

The ages of Senatorial candidates have become an issue in some states during the current campaign. One of the reasons is that nine Senators died during the 83rd Congress, and all but one was more than 60 years old at the time of his death.

When the 83rd Congress convened, the average age in the Senate was nearly 57. The average age in the House was 52. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VIII, 1952, pp. 459 ff.)

CQ has studied the ages of Senators seeking re-election and candidates for Senate seats. The survey showed that the average age of 37 Democratic candidates was 57, the average age of 29 Republican candidates was 53.6. More Democrats were counted in the survey because several Southern Democrats have no Republican opposition in the November election for Senate seats. No survey was taken of ages of House candidates.

One of the reasons why the average age of Democrats is higher is that four Democratic Senators seeking re-election and three former Senators on the comeback trail are or will be 70 years old by Jan. 1, 1955. On the other hand, the oldest Republican in a Senate race is Mrs. George Abel (R Neb.), who is 66.

Oldest Democratic Candidates

	Age
Sen. Theodore Francis Green (R.I.)	87
Sen. Matthew M. Neely (W.Va.)	80
Sen. James E. Murray (Mont.)	78
Ex-Sen. Alben W. Barkley (Ky)	77
Sen. Guy M. Gillette (Iowa)	75
Ex-Sen. George McGill (Kan.)	75
Ex-Sen. Joseph C. O'Mahoney (Wyo.)	70

Oldest Republican Candidates

	Age
Mrs. George Abel (Neb.)	66
Sen. Homer Ferguson (Mich.)	65
Rep. Wesley A. D'Ewart (Mont.)	65
Sen. Guy Cordon (Ore.)	64
Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (Mass.)	62
Rep. Thomas A. Martin (Iowa)	61

YOUNGEST SENATE CANDIDATES

Just as the Democrats have more Senate candidates in the upper age brackets, they also have more younger men in Senate contests. The youngest, Gerard L. Morin (D N.H.) is only 30, the minimum age permitted for Senate service under the Constitution.

Youngest Democratic Candidates

	Age
Gerard L. Morin (N.H.)	30
James F. Green (Neb.)	38
Kenneth Holum (S.D.)	39
Richard L. Neuberger (Ore.)	42
Ex-Rep. Foster Furcolo (Mass.)	43
Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.)	43

Youngest Republican Candidates

	Age
Rep. Herbert B. Warburton (Del.)	38
Thomas Wall (Tenn.)	39
Gov. Edwin L. Mechem (N.M.)	42
Sen. Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.)	44

SENATE DEATHS

Among the nine Senators who died since the 83rd Congress began, the oldest at time of his death was Pat McCarran (D Nev.), who was 78; the youngest was Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.), who was 55. Four were Republicans, five were Democrats. They were:

Senator	Age
Pat McCarran (D Nev.)	78
Clyde R. Hoey (D N.C.)	76
Hugh Butler (R Neb.)	76
Charles W. Tobey (R N.H.)	73
Willis Smith (D N.C.)	65
Robert A. Taft (R Ohio)	63
Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.)	61
Dwight Griswold (R Neb.)	60
Burnet R. Maybank (D S.C.)	55

Deaths during the 83rd Congress caused the party lineup in the Senate to change three times--when the deceased Senators were of the opposite party from the governors of their states. Republican governors appointed Republicans to replace McCarran and Hunt, while a Democratic governor appointed a Democrat to Taft's seat.

At present there are 16 states in which the governor is of the opposite party from one or both incumbent Senators.

States with governors of one party and one or more Senators of another, states with Republicans in all three posts, and states with Democrats in all three posts are:

Split (16)	All GOP (16)	All Democrats (16)
Arizona	California	Alabama
Colorado	Connecticut	Arkansas
Delaware	Idaho	Florida
Illinois	Indiana	Georgia
Iowa	Kansas	Louisiana
Kentucky	Maryland	Mississippi
Maine	Nebraska	Missouri
Massachusetts	Nevada	North Carolina
Michigan	New Hampshire	Oklahoma
Minnesota	North Dakota	Rhode Island
Montana	Oregon	South Carolina
New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Tennessee
New Mexico	South Dakota	Texas
New York	Utah	Virginia
Ohio	Vermont	West Virginia
Washington	Wyoming	Wisconsin



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LABOR'S ELECTION STANDS

If organized workers follow official union endorsements and candidate evaluations, they will vote predominantly Democratic on Nov. 2, but national union spokesmen rule out flat predictions on how the labor vote will go.

Union officials told Congressional Quarterly that when their members go to the polls, most of them vote "independently and on a nonpartisan basis." A CQ analysis shows, however, that union groups have been vigorous in efforts to help voters make up their minds. For example, six major groups have issued reports to their members on Congressional voting. Tabulated together, the reports show that in the unions' view, Democratic Congressmen backed labor about four times as often as Republicans.

In addition, CQ surveys of campaign spending reports and union endorsements show that although labor's rank and file is being urged to vote for "liberal" candidates of either party and although some Republicans have received union support, the bulk of labor backing is going to Democrats.

"LOOK AT THE RECORD"

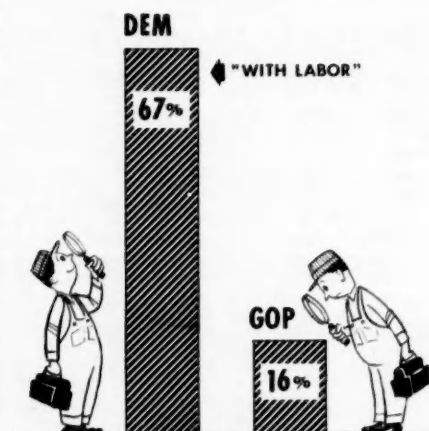
As debates flare over unemployment in certain areas and both parties angle for the workers' vote, unions have urged members to consult voting records prepared by Labor's League for Political Education (AFL); CIO's legislative department; International Association of Machinists (AFL); United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO); Labor's Non-Partisan League (United Mine Workers) and International Union of Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers (CIO). (For a composite list of the issues on which unions prepared their voting records, see box, CQ Weekly Report, p. 1297.)

CQ's tally of voting records compiled by the six unions shows Democratic and Republican composite scores on labor issues in the 83rd Congress:

Support	GOP	Democrats
Both chambers	16%	67%
Senate	14	69
House	17	67
Opposition		
Both chambers	78	26
Senate	80	25
House	78	27

Labor Rates The 83rd Congress

HOW VOTING ON SELECTED ISSUES
LOOKED TO SIX UNION GROUPS



BASED ON CQ TALLY OF VOTING RECORDS
COMPILED BY UNION GROUPS

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INDIVIDUAL SCORES

In the Senate, according to the composite tabulation, only two Senators up for re-election voted 100 per cent "right." Both were Democrats: Hubert H. Humphrey (Minn.) and Estes Kefauver (Tenn.).

CQ's analysis shows that 17 House Members, all Democrats, won union approval for all of the votes they cast. They were Reps. John A. Blatnik (Minn.), Richard Bolling (Mo.), James B. Bowler (Ill.), A.S.J. Carnahan (Mo.), Lester Johnson (Wis.), Frank M. Karsten (Mo.), John Lesinski, Jr. (Mich.), Eugene McCarthy (Minn.), Thaddeus M. Machrowicz (Mich.), Ray J. Madden (Ind.), George P. Miller (Calif.), James G. Polk (Ohio), Melvin Price (Ill.), Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr. (N.Y.), Mrs. John B. Sullivan (Mo.), Roy W. Wier (Minn.), and Clement J. Zablocki (Wis.).

Four Representatives cast all their votes "wrong," in labor's view. The four, all Republicans, were Will E. Neal (W. Va.), Donald W. Nicholson (Mass.), Chauncey W. Reed (Ill.), and James B. Utt (Calif.).

LABOR'S CONTRIBUTIONS

(Jan. 1 to Sept. 10, 1954)

Total Reported Spending

Political Action Group	State, Local Education Fund	Federal Election Spending
Political Action Committee (CIO)	\$222,511.20	\$178,594.36
Labor's League for Political Education (AFL)	---	287,038.94
Non-Partisan Political League (Machinists-AFL)	21,902.80	16,965.37
Railway Labor's Political League	437.50	59,003.06
Political Education Fund (Textile Workers-CIO)	1,785.00	37,311.04
TOTALS	\$246,636.50	\$825,549.27

(Figures include campaign contributions and expenses incurred in political activities. Expenditures from education funds are limited to state and local races. National campaign contributions are listed under Federal Election Spending.)

Contributions To Individuals

Breakdown of contributions to individual candidates by the five political action groups named above:

Candidate	Total Contribution
Sidney McMath (D Ark.)	\$16,000
Estes Kefauver (D Tenn.)	13,000
Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.)	12,500
James E. Murray (D Mont.)	11,000
W. Kerr Scott (D N.C.)	11,000
Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.)	10,500
Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.)	9,500
John J. Sparkman (D Ala.)	7,000
Samuel W. Yorty (D Calif.)	6,000
John A. Carroll (D Col.)	5,000
Frank B. Ellis (D La.)	5,000
Guy M. Gillette (D Iowa)	5,000
Lyndon B. Johnson (D Tex.)	3,000
Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine)	3,000
Charles R. Howell (D N.J.)	2,500
Lee Metcalf (D Mont.)	2,500
Blair Moody (D Mich.)	2,500
M. B. Abram (D Ga.)	1,500
Don Magnuson (D Wash.)	1,500
Barratt O'Hara (D Ill.)	1,500
M. G. Burnside (D W.Va.)	1,250
Robert H. Mollohan (D W. Va.)	1,250
Robert H. Allison (R Ill.)	1,000
Cleveland M. Bailey (D W.Va.)	1,000
Ross Bass (D Tenn.)	1,000
John B. Bennett (R Mich.)	1,000
Thomas H. Burke (D Ohio)	1,000
Foster Furcolo (D Mass.)	1,000
Lester C. Hunt (D Wyo.)	1,000
Albert R. Imle (D Ill.)	1,000
E. B. McLemore (D Tenn.)	1,000
Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.)	1,000
Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.)	1,000
Ernest Robertson (D Va.)	1,000
John L. Smith (D Ohio)	1,000
Gardner Withrow (R Wis.)	1,000
Joseph P. Lyford (D Conn.)	750
L. S. Adams (D Ariz.)	500
Richard Bolling (D Mo.)	500
John Brademas (D Ind.)	500
George H. Christopher (D Mo.)	500
John E. Fogarty (D R.I.)	500
William T. Granahan (D Pa.)	500
Walter K. Granger (D Utah)	500

Labor's Key Issues

Here is a composite selection of the key issues used by the six union groups whose voting records were analyzed by CQ. Each organization picked roll calls on certain of these subjects as a guide in rating individual legislative performances during the 83rd Congress. Labor's stand on each is also shown.

Issue	Labor's Stand
Taft-Hartley Revision	Against "unfavorable" revision
Income Tax Exemption	For
Expanded Jobless Pay	For
Flexible Farm Supports	Against
Dividend Tax Relief	Against
Public Housing	For expanded program
Bricker Amendment	Against
Aid to Education	For expanded aid
Health Insurance	For liberalized program
Social Security	For expanded program
Air Force Fund Cut	Against
Public Works	Against cutbacks
Tidelands Oil	Against state control
Niagara Power Project	For federal development
Mutual Security Funds	For larger appropriation
Filibuster Curb	For
Oil for Education	For
Beeson NLRB Appointment	Against
Dixon-Yates Contract	Against
Communists in Unions	For a study commission
Natural Gas Regulation	Against weakening FPC
Grazing Lands	Against private rights in public grazing lands

John McGuire (D Conn.)	500
John E. Mandeville (D Ala.)	500
Philip A. O'Rourke (D Calif.)	500
Harley O. Staggers (D W.Va.)	500
Clark W. Thompson (D Tex.)	500
William Waters (D Mo.)	500
Harrison A. Williams (D N.J.)	500
Jim Wright (D Tex.)	500
Sidney R. Yates (D Ill.)	500
Albert C. Ullman (D Ore.)	500
B. F. Sisk (D Calif.)	350
Harold F. Taggart (D Calif.)	350
Paul Menk (D Md.)	300
George Arnold (D Calif.)	250
Walter Baring (D Nev.)	250
Robert C. Byrd (D W.Va.)	250
Frank M. Clark (D Pa.)	250
Stanley K. Crook (D Calif.)	250
Ben Crowley (D Okla.)	250
Winfield K. Denton (D Ind.)	250
Clyde Doyle (D Calif.)	250
Clair Engle (D Calif.)	250
Art Garton (D Wash.)	250
Harlan Hagen (D Calif.)	250
Harry F. Henson (D Wash.)	250
Chet Holifield (D Calif.)	250
Elizabeth Kee (D W.Va.)	250
Joseph M. Kennick (D Calif.)	250
Cecil R. King (D Calif.)	250
Ross T. McIntire (D Calif.)	250
George P. Miller (D Calif.)	250
Hugh Mitchell (D Wash.)	250
John E. Moss (D Calif.)	250
Timothy O'Reilly (D Calif.)	250
William E. Roskam (D Calif.)	250
Harry R. Sheppard (D Calif.)	250
Fred Yoder (D Wash.)	250
Paul Birmingham (D Calif.)	150
Carl Sugar (D Calif.)	150
Seavy Carroll (D N.C.)	125

How Labor Rates Representatives

1. Number of times the Representative voted "with" labor in the course of 27 roll calls* selected by one or more of the six groups.
2. Number of times the Representative voted "against" group positions.

1 2		1 2		1 2		1 2	
ALABAMA		5 Patterson (R)	8 18	2 Halleck (R)	5 22	12 McCormack (D)	25 1
3 Andrews (D)	17 9	AL Sadiak (R)	6 21	6 Harden (R)	6 21	9 Nicholson (R)	0 27
9 Battle (D)	14 9	2 Seely-Brown (R)	12 15	10 Harvey (R)	2 23	11 O'Neill (D)	24 2
1 Boykin (D)	10 13	DELAWARE		1 Madden (D)	26 0	3 Philbin (D)	19 6
7 Elliott (D)	24 1	AL Warburton (R)	3 23	8 Merrill (R)	3 23	5 Rogers (R)	9 18
2 Grant (D)	13 11	FLORIDA		9 Wilson (R)	5 19	13 Wigglesworth (R)	5 20
8 Jones (D)	24 3	2 Bennett (D)	15 12	IOWA		MICHIGAN	
5 Rains (D)	21 4	1 Campbell (D)	10 16	5 Cunningham (R)	7 17	12 Bennett (R)	12 14
4 Roberts (D)	18 4	7 Haley (D)	9 15	6 Dolliver (R)	2 15	8 Bentley (R)	2 24
6 Selden (D)	17 4	5 Herlong (D)	9 17	3 Gross (R)	13 14	10 Cederberg (R)	2 24
ARIZONA		4 Lantaff (D)	13 13	8 Hoeven (R)	3 22	6 Clardy (R)	1 24
2 Patten (D)	14 11	8 Matthews (D)	14 13	7 Jensen (R)	3 20	18 Dondero (R)	1 26
1 Rhodes (R)	3 24	6 Rogers (D)	8 19	4 LeCompte (R)	4 23	5 Ford (R)	3 23
ARKANSAS		3 Sikes (D)	14 12	1 Martin (R)	1 22	4 Hoffman (R)	3 22
1 Gathings (D)	10 15	GEORGIA		2 Talle (R)	4 23	11 Knox (R)	2 24
4 Harris (D)	11 11	10 Brown (D)	17 10	KANSAS		2 Meader (R)	5 22
5 Hays (D)	18 9	4 Vacancy	- -	3 George (R)	8 19	3 Vacancy	- -
2 Mills (D)	13 13	2 Pilcher (D)	17 9	5 Hope (R)	6 21	9 Thompson (R)	2 25
6 Norrell (D)	10 17	5 Davis (D)	14 13	1 Miller (D)	22 5	7 Wolcott (R)	3 23
3 Trimble (D)	22 5	3 Forrester (D)	12 12	4 Rees (R)	3 24	Detroit—Wayne County	
CALIFORNIA		9 Landrum (D)	14 13	2 Scrivner (R)	2 25	15 Dingell (D)	21 1
7 Allen (R)	3 23	7 Lanham (D)	23 3	6 Smith (R)	3 22	16 Lesinski (D)	26 0
13 Bramblett (R)	3 24	1 Preston (D)	17 8	KENTUCKY		1 Machrowicz (D)	26 0
8 Condon (D)	24 1	6 Vinson (D)	15 9	4 Chelf (D)	20 5	17 Oakman (R)	3 23
2 Engle (D)	19 8	8 Wheeler (D)	9 14	8 Golden (R)	2 23	13 O'Brien (D)	23 2
10 Gubser (R)	4 22	IDAHO		1 Gregory (D)	18 8	14 Rabaut (D)	25 1
14 Hagen (D)	22 4	2 Budge (R)	1 25	7 Perkins (D)	26 1	MINNESOTA	
12 Hunter (R)	2 24	1 Pfost (D)	26 1	3 Robson (R)	10 16	7 Andersen (R)	8 19
11 Johnson (R)	6 20	ILLINOIS		5 Spence (D)	24 1	1 Andresen (R)	3 23
4 Mailliard (R)	6 16	16 Allen (R)	3 23	6 Watts (D)	19 7	8 Blatnik (D)	26 0
8 Miller (D)	24 0	17 Arends (R)	3 24	2 Natcher (D)	11 2	9 Hagen (R)	12 15
3 Moss (D)	25 2	25 Bishop (R)	4 23	LOUISIANA		5 Judd (R)	11 16
29 Phillips (R)	2 23	19 Chipfield (R)	4 18	2 Boggs (D)	18 8	6 Marshall (D)	25 2
1 Scudder (R)	3 23	21 Mack (D)	24 3	4 Brooks (D)	7 12	4 McCarthy (D)	25 0
5 Shelley (D)	24 3	15 Mason (R)	2 23	1 Hebert (D)	11 15	2 O'Hara (R)	4 20
27 Sheppard (D)	19 6	24 Price (D)	27 0	8 Long (D)	15 6	3 Wier (D)	25 0
28 Utt (R)	0 26	14 Reed (R)	0 25	6 Morrison (D)	12 8	MISSISSIPPI	
30 Wilson (R)	5 20	20 Simpson (R)	6 21	5 Passman (D)	11 15	1 Abernethy (D)	14 13
9 Younger (R)	3 22	22 Springer (R)	7 16	7 Thompson (D)	9 10	6 Colmer (D)	10 16
Los Angeles County		18 Velde (R)	1 25	3 Willis (D)	13 10	3 Smith (D)	18 7
23 Doyle (D)	23 3	23 Vursell (R)	3 21	MAINE		2 Whitten (D)	16 10
21 Hiestand (R)	2 25	Chicago—Cook County		1 Hale (R)	5 21	4 Williams (D)	12 15
25 Hillings (R)	3 21	3 Busbey (R)	1 25	3 McIntire (R)	2 24	5 Winstead (D)	13 11
20 Hinshaw (R)	3 18	13 Church (R)	4 22	2 Nelson (R)	3 19	MISSOURI	
19 Holifield (D)	34 2	1 Dawson (D)	22 1	MARYLAND		5 Bolling (D)	27 0
22 Holt (R)	3 24	8 Gordon (D)	25 1	2 Devereux (R)	3 24	9 Cannon (D)	23 3
18 Hosmer (R)	3 23	10 Hoffman (R)	1 24	4 Fallon (D)	10 14	8 Carnahan (D)	25 0
16 Jackson (R)	3 22	12 Jonas (R)	3 23	7 Friedel (D)	23 4	6 Cole (R)	3 24
17 King (D)	25 2	5 Kluczynski (D)	24 2	3 Garmatz (D)	23 4	2 Curtis (R)	3 24
15 McDonough (R)	2 25	4 McVey (R)	2 22	6 Hyde (R)	4 23	4 Hillelson (R)	1 24
24 Luskcomb (R)	2 11	6 O'Brien (D)	26 1	1 Miller (R)	3 24	10 Jones (D)	20 6
26 Yorty (D)	20 4	2 O'Hara (D)	26 1	5 Small (R)	4 23	1 Karsten (D)	27 0
COLORADO		11 Sheehan (R)	5 22	MASSACHUSETTS		11 Moulder (D)	22 4
4 Aspinall (D)	22 5	9 Yates (D)	25 2	6 Bates (R)	3 22	7 Short (R)	4 20
3 Chenoweth (R)	5 22	7 Bowler (D)	15 0	2 Boland (D)	25 1	3 Sullivan (D)	27 0
2 Hill (R)	5 21	INDIANA		10 Curtis (R)	6 21	MONTANA	
1 Rogers (D)	24 3	4 Adair (R)	3 24	4 Donohue (D)	18 7	2 D'Ewart (R)	4 21
CONNECTICUT		5 Beamer (R)	1 26	8 Goodwin (R)	5 22	1 Metcalf (D)	25 1
3 Cretella (R)	6 18	7 Bray (R)	10 16	1 Heselton (R)	14 13	NEBRASKA	
1 Dodd (D)	20 3	11 Brownson (R)	3 24	7 Lane (D)	25 2	1 Curtis (R)	1 21
4 Morano (R)	9 17	3 Crumpacker (R)	3 24	14 Martin (R)	- -	3 Harrison (R)	1 25

*For brief descriptions of issues selected by the labor groups, see box, p. 1297.

How Labor Rates Representatives

This is a composite chart based on voting reports compiled by six major political-action units of organized labor: Labor's League for Political Education (AFL); CIO's legislative department; International Association of Machinists (AFL); United Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO); International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO); and Labor's Non-Partisan League (United Mine Workers).

1 2			1 2			1 2			1 2		
2 Hruska (R)	1	25	10 Kelly (D)	24	3	PENNSYLVANIA			21 Fisher (D)	4	17
4 Miller (R)	1	26	9 Keogh (D)	24	3	11 Bonin (R)	6	20	3 Gentry (D)	7	19
NEVADA			19 Klein (D)	26	1	30 Buchanan (D)	25	2	13 Ikard (D)	14	13
AL Young (R)	3	24	4 Latham (R)	1	26	17 Bush (R)	2	22	20 Kilday (D)	12	9
NEW HAMPSHIRE			13 Multer (D)	26	1	10 Carrigg (R)	6	20	12 Lucas (D)	7	15
2 Cotton (R)	1	22	16 Powell (D)	19	2	29 Corbett (R)	13	12	14 Lyle (D)	8	14
1 Merrow (R)	9	15	15 Ray (R)	2	25	9 Dague (R)	4	22	19 Mahon (D)	14	13
NEW JERSEY			14 Rooney (D)	24	3	28 Eberharter (D)	25	2	1 Patman (D)	16	6
11 Addonizio (D)	24	3	20 Roosevelt (D)	26	0	12 Fenton (R)	6	21	11 Poage (D)	12	12
3 Auchincloss (R)	5	22	NORTH CAROLINA			27 Fulton (R)	12	13	4 Rayburn (D)	21	5
8 Canfield (R)	17	8	9 Alexander (D)	8	19	23 Gavin (R)	1	26	16 Regan (D)	3	18
6 Williams (D)	12	1	3 Barden (D)	8	16	25 Graham (R)	3	24	18 Rogers (D)	13	12
5 Frelinghuysen (R)	8	19	1 Bonner (D)	11	15	7 James (R)	4	21	6 Teague (D)	14	10
2 Hand (R)	5	22	7 Carlyle (D)	8	16	24 Kearns (R)	3	23	8 Thomas (D)	9	18
14 Hart (D)	22	4	5 Chatham (D)	11	11	21 Kelley (D)	25	2	9 Thompson (D)	16	7
4 Howell (D)	23	3	4 Cooley (D)	14	10	8 King (R)	1	25	10 Thornberry (D)	21	6
12 Kean (R)	10	17	8 Deane (D)	23	3	13 McConnell (R)	4	22	5 Wilson (D)	7	17
9 Osmer (R)	5	22	6 Durham (D)	9	13	26 Morgan (D)	23	1	UTAH		
10 Rodino (D)	23	3	2 Fountain (D)	15	11	16 Mumma (R)	3	24	2 Dawson (R)	6	20
13 Sieminski (D)	22	4	10 Jonas (R)	3	24	14 Rhodes (D)	26	1	1 Stringfellow (R)	2	23
7 Widnall (R)	10	17	11 Jones (D)	5	21	22 Saylor (R)	11	16	VERMONT		
1 Wolverton (R)	9	17	12 Shuford (D)	8	18	18 Simpson (R)	3	20	AL Prouty (R)	11	15
NEW MEXICO			NORTH DAKOTA			19 Stauffer (R)	3	23	VIRGINIA		
AL Dempsey (D)	7	18	AL Burdick (R)	20	7	20 Van Zandt (R)	5	22	4 Abbt (D)	6	20
AL Fernandez (D)	15	12	AL Krueger (R)	3	22	15 Walter (D)	14	12	10 Broyhill (R)	5	21
NEW YORK			OHIO			Philadelphia			3 Gary (D)	10	17
3 Becker (R)	3	22	14 Ayres (R)	7	19	1 Barrett (D)	23	3	2 Hardy (D)	13	12
37 Cole (R)	2	24	23 Bender (R)	6	20	3 Byrne (D)	23	3	7 Harrison (D)	6	20
2 Derounian (R)	2	24	8 Betts (R)	1	26	4 Chudoff (D)	25	2	6 Poff (R)	3	24
26 Gamble (R)	2	21	22 Bolton, F.P. (R)	6	21	2 Granahan (D)	23	3	1 Robeson (D)	9	17
27 Gwinn (R)	1	25	11 Bolton, O.P. (R)	4	23	5 Green (D)	23	3	8 Smith (D)	4	23
32 Kearney (R)	3	19	16 Bow (R)	2	25	6 Scott (R)	8	16	5 Tuck (D)	5	18
38 Keating (R)	7	20	7 Brown (R)	2	25	RHODE ISLAND			9 Wampler (R)	8	19
33 Kilburn (R)	2	24	5 Clevenger (R)	1	26	2 Fogarty (D)	22	2	WASHINGTON		
40 Miller (R)	3	23	21 Crosser (D)	26	1	1 Forand (D)	25	1	4 Holmes (R)	9	18
30 O'Brien (D)	23	4	20 Feighan (D)	25	1	SOUTH CAROLINA			5 Horan (R)	7	20
39 Ostertag (R)	3	23	18 Hays (D)	23	2	4 Ashmore (D)	8	11	3 Mack (R)	6	21
42 Pillion (R)	3	21	2 Hess (R)	2	24	3 Dorn (D)	15	10	AL Magnuson (D)	25	1
41 Radwan (R)	12	14	10 Jenkins (R)	4	23	6 McMillan (D)	9	13	1 Pelly (R)	8	18
43 Reed (R)	1	26	19 Kirwan (D)	26	1	5 Richards (D)	10	10	6 Tollefson (R)	13	13
35 Riehlman (R)	4	23	4 McCulloch (R)	1	26	2 Riley (D)	13	13	2 Westland (R)	6	21
28 St. George (R)	4	22	17 McGregor (R)	1	26	1 Rivers (D)	7	15	WEST VIRGINIA		
36 Taber (R)	2	25	6 Polk (D)	27	0	SOUTH DAKOTA			3 Bailey (D)	22	5
31 Taylor (R)	5	20	9 Reams (I)	21	6	2 Berry (R)	6	21	6 Byrd (D)	24	2
1 Wainwright (R)	7	19	3 Schenck (R)	5	20	1 Love (R)	6	21	5 Kee (D)	25	1
29 Wharton (R)	1	25	1 Scherer (R)	1	25	TENNESSEE			1 Molloy (D)	23	1
34 Williams (R)	3	24	15 Secrest (D)	16	4	2 Baker (R)	9	17	4 Neal (R)	0	27
New York City			12 Vorys (R)	6	21	8 Cooper (D)	21	6	2 Staggers (D)	25	2
5 Bosch (R)	2	25	13 Weichel (R)	1	18	9 Davis (D)	13	4	WISCONSIN		
24 Buckley (D)	19	1	OKLAHOMA			4 Evans (D)	21	5	8 Byrnes (R)	1	26
11 Celler (D)	26	1	3 Albert (D)	22	4	3 Frazier (D)	22	2	2 Davis (R)	1	26
17 Coudert (R)	4	20	1 Belcher (R)	3	23	7 Murray (D)	15	10	9 Johnson (D)	13	0
7 Delaney (D)	21	4	2 Edmondson (D)	19	8	5 Priest (D)	21	4	5 Kersten (R)	8	15
23 Dollinger (D)	25	2	5 Jarman (D)	13	14	1 Reece (R)	1	23	7 Laird (R)	1	26
18 Donovan (D)	13	12	4 Steed (D)	16	10	6 Sutton (D)	14	4	10 O'Konski (R)	18	6
12 Dorn (R)	13	14	6 Wickersham (D)	17	9	TEXAS			1 Smith (R)	1	26
22 Fine (D)	26	1	OREGON			15 Bentsen (D)	10	14	6 Van Pelt (R)	1	26
5 Fino (R)	15	11	3 Angell (R)	10	7	2 Brooks (D)	17	9	3 Withrow (R)	17	9
8 Heller (D)	-	-	2 Coon (R)	1	25	17 Burleson (D)	12	15	4 Zablocki (D)	27	0
6 Holtzman (D)	25	2	4 Ellsworth (R)	2	22	AL Dies (D)	8	19	WYOMING		
21 Javits (R)	23	4	1 Norblad (R)	4	17	7 Dowdy (D)	8	16	AL Harrison (R)	4	19

How Labor Rates Senators

This is a composite chart based on voting reports compiled by six major political-action units of organized labor: Labor's League for Political Education (AFL); CIO's legislative department; International Association of Machinists (AFL); United Automobile, Aircraft & Agricultural Implement Workers of America (CIO); International Union of Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers (CIO); and Labor's Non-Partisan League (United Mine Workers).

1. Number of times the Senator voted "with" labor in the course of 26 roll calls* selected by one or more of the six groups.
2. Number of times the Senator voted "against" group positions.

	1	2		1	2		1	2		1	2
ALABAMA			IOWA			NEBRASKA			RHODE ISLAND		
Hill (D)	25	1	Gillette (D)	18	5	Reynolds (R)	0	9	Green (D)	21	3
Sparkman (D)	21	2	Hickenlooper (R)	2	24	Bowring (R)	1	12	Pastore (D)	21	4
ARIZONA			KANSAS			NEVADA			SOUTH CAROLINA		
Goldwater (R)	1	25	Carlson (R)	2	22	Malone (R)	3	22	Johnston (D)	19	7
Hayden (D)	20	5	Schoeppel (R)	3	22	McCarran (D)	-	-	Maybank (D)	-	-
ARKANSAS			KENTUCKY			NEW HAMPSHIRE			SOUTH DAKOTA		
Fulbright (D)	20	4	Clements (D)	20	6	Bridges (R)	1	21	Case (R)	5	21
McClellan (D)	11	9	Cooper (R)	15	11	Upton (R)	3	15	Mundt (R)	6	20
CALIFORNIA			LOUISIANA			NEW JERSEY			TENNESSEE		
Knowland (R)	2	24	Ellender (D)	10	12	Hendrickson (R)	2	23	Gore (D)	22	4
Kuchel (R)	4	20	Long (D)	12	14	Smith (R)	5	20	Kefauver (D)	22	0
COLORADO			MAINE			NEW MEXICO			TEXAS		
Johnson (D)	11	15	Payne (R)	4	22	Anderson (D)	17	7	Daniel (D)	12	12
Millikin (R)	2	24	Smith (R)	3	23	Chavez (D)	16	4	Johnson (D)	16	10
CONNECTICUT			MARYLAND			NEW YORK			UTAH		
Bush (R)	3	21	Beall (R)	3	21	Ives (R)	7	16	Bennett (R)	1	25
Purtell (R)	2	22	Butler (R)	0	25	Lehman (D)	25	0	Watkins (R)	1	25
DELAWARE			MASSACHUSETTS			NORTH CAROLINA			VERMONT		
Frear (D)	8	15	Kennedy (D)	22	4	Ervin (D)	4	8	Aiken (R)	8	18
Williams (R)	1	23	Saltonstall (R)	4	20	Lennon (D)	10	10	Flanders (R)	5	20
FLORIDA			MICHIGAN			NORTH DAKOTA			VIRGINIA		
Holland (D)	7	17	Ferguson (R)	4	22	Langer (R)	17	6	Byrd (D)	4	19
Smathers (D)	14	12	Potter (R)	2	23	Young (R)	12	11	Robertson (D)	8	17
GEORGIA			MINNESOTA			OHIO			WASHINGTON		
George (D)	14	11	Humphrey (D)	25	0	Bricker (R)	0	24	Jackson (D)	25	1
Russell (D)	14	8	Thye (R)	4	21	Burke (D)	17	2	Magnuson (D)	25	1
IDAHO			MISSISSIPPI			OKLAHOMA			WEST VIRGINIA		
Dworshak (R)	2	24	Eastland (D)	12	8	Kerr (D)	16	4	Kilgore (D)	20	3
Welker (R)	0	22	Stennis (D)	15	11	Monroney (D)	23	3	Neely (D)	22	3
ILLINOIS			MISSOURI			OREGON			WISCONSIN		
Dirksen (R)	2	21	Hennings (D)	23	1	Cordon (R)	2	24	McCarthy (R)	2	18
Douglas (D)	25	1	Symington (D)	23	0	Morse (I)	23	1	Wiley (R)	9	13
INDIANA			MONTANA			PENNSYLVANIA			WYOMING		
Capehart (R)	1	19	Mansfield (D)	24	1	Duff (R)	5	18	Barrett (R)	1	23
Jenner (R)	0	24	Murray (D)	25	1	Martin (R)	1	25	Crippa (R)	0	10

*For brief descriptions of issues selected by the labor groups, see box, p. 1297.



EISENHOWER FARM SPEECH

President Eisenhower Oct. 15 appealed to farmers to re-elect a GOP Congress if they want "enduring prosperity in an America at last at peace."

After citing GOP campaign issues -- peace in Korea, a tax cut "equivalent to" \$180 for every family, honest government and control of inflation -- Mr. Eisenhower reviewed "bold, progressive steps" taken by the 83rd Congress -- extension of social security to 5.5 million farmers and farm workers, deductions for tax purposes of costs of soil conservation up to 25 per cent of income, and a \$1 billion fund for disposing of farm surpluses abroad. He referred to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson (who, along with GOP candidates from the farm belt, shared the platform at Indianapolis with the President) as "a former county agent" and said no one has the interests of farmers more at heart.

The President criticized the Truman Administration for what he termed the farmers' "serious loss in buying power" in 1951-52, and declared that his Administration was the first to face "the vital problem of markets and surpluses." He pledged the Republican Party to work for "full parity in the market place," and he promised "to continue to free our farmers from the dead hand of bureaucratic control."

TRUMAN COUNTERPUNCH

On Oct. 16 in Kansas City, former President Harry S. Truman said: "The prices the farmer now gets for his product have declined on the average 20 per cent in the last two years. But the cost of living for him, as for others, has gone up to an all-time high. I cannot understand how any farmer, in the coming Congressional elections, after the recent treatment of the farmers by the Republican Administration, could vote Republican. In fact, I never could figure out why a farmer should vote Republican . . ."

STEVENSON FOREIGN POLICY

Adlai E. Stevenson Oct. 16 contended "the voice of California in the nation and the world has become the voices of Vice President (Richard M.) Nixon and Sen. (William F.) Knowland -- voices that are seldom still and always confusing." Stevenson, speaking in San Francisco, referred to the Republican campaign as "the smile and smear technique . . . The President smiles while the Vice President smears." Contending that the only course of foreign policy was coexistence which "can never be peaceful," Stevenson said: "we must push steadily forward in developing the economic and moral strength of the non-Communist world." This, he argued, could be done better by a Democratic Congress than by one controlled by the Republican Party, whose "unhappy divisions . . . have all but paralyzed (its) initiative and effectiveness."

SECURITY RISKS

In a follow-up to the Civil Service Commission's Oct. 11 announcement that 6,926 suspected security risks on federal payrolls had been dismissed or resigned between May 28, 1953 and June 30, 1954, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) Oct. 16 called on the Commission to say how many government employees removed as security risks since May 28, 1953, had been hired by the Eisenhower Administration. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1274ff.)

Vice President Nixon replied Oct. 19 that all but one of the 164 State Department employees removed as security risks were holdovers from the Truman Administration. That exception, Nixon said, "was a 90-day temporary employee who lost his job the moment that his security check was complete." Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.), Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, said Oct. 20 that the Commission's forthcoming report on what constitutes the basis for separation of federal employees under a security program, probably would not be made public until after the November elections.

MORSE STATEMENT

Sen. Wayne L. Morse (I Ore.) charged Oct. 20 that "Dwight Eisenhower himself is master-minding the giveaway to the private power interests, and himself directed the \$90 million giveaway on the Dixon-Yates deal." Morse described Vice President Richard M. Nixon as "a Joe McCarthy in a tuxedo, who lacks facts and so smears and smears and smears." Morse, in Detroit to campaign for Patrick V. McNamara (D), said McNamara's opponent, Sen. Homer Ferguson (R), was "a man with one of the worst reactionary records in the Senate -- one of the worst anti-labor records and one of the worst anti-farmer records."

HUMPHREY ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Secretary of the Treasury George M. Humphrey told an American Bankers Association convention Oct. 19 that unemployment is "a matter of the greatest concern" to everyone in this Administration. "We are working and planning in every way to reach the day when every man looking for work can find a job," Humphrey said. "We have shaped our entire economic program in the way best calculated to bring that happy day at the earliest possible time."

STATE ROUNDUP

KANSAS: Lt. Gov. Fred Hall (R), GOP nominee for governor, Oct. 16 was named a defendant in a suit filed in District Court in Topeka alleging he obtained a "fraudulent assignment" of royalties on an oil and gas lease from a Dodge City (Kan.) client. Hall promptly termed the suit politically inspired and said he would issue a detailed statement after he has studied the petition.

ILLINOIS: The Abraham Lincoln Republican Club of Chicago is circulating in Illinois a pamphlet which accuses Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) of membership in or sponsorship of 13 organizations cited as Communist fronts. GOP Senate nominee Joseph T. Meek in campaign speeches has referred to Douglas as the "senior socialist senator," but has not tried to link him to Communist-front activities.

INDIANA: Rep. Charles B. Brownson (R Ind.) apologized Oct. 16 for having said in a debate with his Democratic Congressional opponent that it is "wonderful to attend a reception in Washington now and be able to tell the Cabinet members from the waiters." Brownson telegraphed George E. Freije, secretary-treasurer of the Indianapolis Central Labor Union, that he "certainly intended no reflection on waiters. Present hard-working Eisenhower Cabinet attends most social functions in street clothes, while waiters are elegantly attired in formal dress which was basis for my original remark." Brownson's apology followed a protest by the International Waiters Union.

NEW JERSEY: Ex-Rep. Clifford P. Case (R), GOP Senate nominee, Oct. 17 defended his sister Adelaide as "a loyal American." Case said the Adelaide Case linked in published reports to alleged Communist-front groups is not his sister. The charge, published Oct. 14 in the Newark (N.J.) Star-Ledger, was based on a statement attributed to Bella Dodd, a former Communist, that there had been an Adelaide Case active in Communist-front groups, Case said. Another Adelaide Case, a college professor in New York City who died in 1948, apparently was the person Miss Dodd had in mind, Case said. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1275.) The Star-Ledger said Oct. 16 that Miss Dodd never identified the Adelaide Case she referred to as the sister of the Senatorial candidate, and, on Oct. 17, charged that its position had been "misrepresented."

NEW YORK: Sen. Irving M. Ives (R) Oct. 19 linked Averell Harriman, his Democratic opponent for Governor, with a "shocking" pier scandal of the 1920's, and asked his television audience whether Harriman "is fit to be governor of New York." Ives said Harriman had been chairman of the former United American Lines when the steamship company obtained leases through Tammany Hall for two city-owned piers after paying \$250,000 to a law clerk in the office of a Brooklyn judge, W. Bernard Vause. Harriman immediately denied "completely and categorically that I ever paid or knew of any improper payments to Vause or anyone else in connection with any pier lease or any other matter." Harriman branded Ives' charge "a desperate effort to bolster his faltering campaign."

OHIO: Sen. Thomas A. Burke (D) announced Oct. 18 that he will vote next month to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). Burke made his announcement during a debate with his GOP opponent, Rep. George H. Bender (R), thus making McCarthy censure an issue in their campaign. Burke said he took his stand even though he feared it would "cost me votes," and accused Bender of "evading" the issue.

PENNSYLVANIA: Mayor Thomas W. Flatley (D) and 40 other men were arrested Oct. 16 on charges they are

involved with a \$20-million-a-year gambling syndicate. Flatley is charged with accepting a \$300 bribe. The Erie city council demanded his immediate resignation and that of two police officials, but Flatley refused to resign "under pressure," and said he would clear himself of the charges, "resign as mayor and divorce myself forever from filthy politics."

TENNESSEE: E. H. Crump, 80, a power in Shelby County (Memphis) politics for 50 years, died Oct. 16 of a heart ailment. Crump's Memphis political organization was a power in state politics for more than 20 years, and was considered a model by organization politicians throughout the nation. But Crump lost much of his statewide influence in the 1948 Democratic primary, and he never regained it. Neither Crump nor his candidates were ever beaten, however, in Memphis or Shelby County.

UTAH: Rep. Douglas R. Stringfellow (R), self-styled "behind-the-lines" OSS veteran of World War II who Oct. 16 admitted publicly that his story of wartime espionage was a hoax, Oct. 18 resigned as a candidate for re-election. Utah Republican leaders Oct. 18 accepted his resignation, and named Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon, 62, president of Utah State Agricultural College in Logan, to replace him on the ballot. Dixon's opponent will be ex-Rep. Walter K. Granger (D), who was First District Representative from 1941-53. Granger vacated his House seat in 1952 in an unsuccessful attempt to capture the Senate seat of Arthur V. Watkins (R).

COLORADO: Orest A. Gerbez was ousted as chairman of the Pitkin County Democratic Committee Oct. 13 by the State Democratic Central Committee because he refused to support Rep. Wayne N. Aspinall (D) for re-election on ground that Aspinall had voted for a motion to take up a bill authorizing the Fryingpan-Arkansas project. Subsequently Gerbez announced his support for Aspinall's Republican opponent, Charles E. Wilson, because of Wilson's "stand against diversion of water" from the western to the eastern slope.

NEW YORK: President Eisenhower, addressing the American Jewish Tercentenary dinner in New York Oct. 20, said he was "regretfully aware that the major differences between Israel and the Arab States remain unresolved," and added that "in helping to strengthen the security of the entire Near East, we shall make sure that any arms we provide are devoted to that purpose, not to creating local imbalances which could be used for intimidation of or aggression against any neighboring nations."

GEORGIA: Frank O. Downing, Savannah attorney, announced Oct. 18 he will run as an independent write-in candidate in the Nov. 2 election against Rep. Prince H. Preston (D) in the First District. Downing said the voters should have an opportunity to approve or disapprove Preston's role in the recent Federal Housing Administration inquiry. Chairman Homer E. Capehart (R Ind.) of the Senate Banking Committee testified Oct. 7 that Preston had made almost \$50,000 from an FHA-approved Savannah housing project. Preston acknowledged having made a profit but described it as an entirely legitimate action. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1260.)



HOUSING PROBE

A federal grand jury investigating alleged irregularities in the federal housing program Oct. 18 filed a criminal contempt charge against Clyde L. Powell, ousted FHA assistant commissioner. The presentment asked the court to find Powell in contempt for "willfully" refusing to answer questions before the jury.

In another housing development, the Justice Department Oct. 18 filed suit against three companies controlled by a Washington, D.C., builder's family. The suit seeks to recover \$500,000 the government says the Air Force advanced the companies of Ian, Max and Beverly Woodner for a housing project.

FHA Oct. 21 announced that 11 employees of its headquarters staff have been suspended under charges of "improper activities." The housing agency did not name the employees or define the activities.

BRAMBLETT CASE

The Supreme Court agreed Oct. 18 to rule on whether Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R Calif.) was properly convicted under the false statement law by a U.S. District Court jury.

The indictments charged Bramblett with falsifying payroll statements to the House Disbursing Office in order to convert the salary of an office employee to his own use. He was convicted Feb. 9, but U.S. District Judge Walter Bastian granted a defense motion for stay of final judgment. He ruled there was reasonable doubt whether the false statement law (Title 18, Sect. 1001, U.S. Code) applies to the legislative branch of government. The Justice Department appealed to the Supreme Court to overrule Bastian's action.

CONTEMPT INDICTMENTS

Three persons who appeared before the Senate Government Operations Permanent Investigations Subcommittee were indicted Oct. 14 for contempt of Congress by a federal grand jury in New York. They were:

Albert Shadowitz, former employee of the Federal Telecommunication Laboratories, who refused to answer questions at a Dec. 16, 1953 hearing.

Corliss Lamont, author and educator, who refused to answer questions Sept. 23, 1953, at an executive session conducted by Chairman Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.).

Abraham Unger, lawyer, who helped prepare the defense at the trial of the country's top 11 Communists and who refused to answer questions before the Subcommittee on Sept. 17, 1953.

PETERSEN INDICTED

A Federal Grand Jury Oct. 20 indicted Joseph S. Petersen, Jr., former research analyst with the National Security Agency, on three charges of unlawfully handling government defense secrets. Petersen pleaded not guilty. The indictment did not mention the Netherlands, which has acknowledged exchanging information with Petersen. (For background, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1276.)

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

KNOWLAND-RED CHINA

Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Oct. 18 Russia's charges of U.S. aggression against Communist China in the Formosa area are "vicious, lying propaganda." Speaking before the Independent Bankers Association, Knowland also criticized former British Prime Minister Clement Attlee for suggesting that Formosa be turned over to Communist China. "A better case," said Knowland, "could be made to turn over Hong Kong."

NEELY ON CENSURE

Sen. Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.) said Oct. 19 he was not decided how he will vote on proposed censure charges against Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.). A Senate select committee Sept. 27 unanimously recommended that McCarthy be censured. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1241.)

FLANDERS-McCARTHY

Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.), who introduced the resolution (S Res 301) to censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), said in Washington Oct. 16, "I shall make no further moves against" McCarthy. Flanders added that the Senate has "taken notice of the (McCarthy) situation. That is what I set out to do."

SEN. SMITH IN BERLIN

Communist police Oct. 20 took into custody four persons accompanying Sen. Margaret Chase Smith (R Maine) on a tour of East Berlin. The incident occurred as the Columbia Broadcasting System was making films of Mrs. Smith for the network's "See It Now" program. The four persons taken into custody were released an hour later. Mrs. Smith was not on the scene at the time of the incident.

KENNEDY OPERATION

Sen. John F. Kennedy (D Mass.) underwent a major spinal operation in New York City Oct. 21. This is the second treatment Kennedy has had for an injury suffered in World War II when a Japanese destroyer crashed into his PT boat. In recent months he has walked with crutches and complained to friends of intense pain.

RESPECTABLE COMMUNISM?

Sen. William E. Jenner (R Ind.) said Oct. 15 "communism in the United States today has bought its way into respectability. It has 'protection.'" Jenner said the "power of Communists over American life is increasing," and "unless we quickly work out the right counterattack . . . you and I will live to see the Soviet conquest of the United States."



the executive branch

EISENHOWER SPEECHES

In speeches Oct. 20, President Eisenhower warned that Russia and China show no evidence of changing their ways, and declared schools and churches are effective forces to avert war.

The President told an audience at Trinity College in Hartford, Conn., that if wars are to be avoided, peace promoted and civilization secured, institutions of learning and churches must strive more intensely and broadly to develop human, national and international understanding. The President was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

Speaking in New York City at a celebration of the 300th anniversary of the first Jewish settlement in the U.S., Mr. Eisenhower said Russia and her ally, Red China, "show no evidence of genuine change" in spite of their talk about relaxing tension and establishing peace.

NEW BARLEY CEILINGS

President Eisenhower Oct. 18 issued an order limiting barley imports to 27,500,000 bushels for the crop year which began Oct. 1. This compares with 38 million bushels imported during the crop year ending Sept. 30. In setting the ceiling, Mr. Eisenhower rejected a recommendation by the Tariff Commission that the U.S. add a tariff fee of eight cents a bushel on imports above 22,500,000 bushels.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS

The President Oct. 15 announced he was naming Ervin L. Peterson of Oregon to serve, by recess appointment, as Assistant Secretary of Agriculture and member of the Board of Directors of the Commodity Credit Corporation. Peterson succeeds J. Earl Coke.

Mr. Eisenhower also appointed David S. Smith of Connecticut on Oct. 19 to be Assistant Secretary of the Air Force for manpower and personnel.

COTTON ACREAGE CUT

Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson Oct. 14 established 1955 cotton acreage allotments at about 15 per cent of the 1954 allotment. If farmers approve of the cutback in a national referendum Dec. 14, the law provides for cotton price supports at 82.5 to 90 per cent of parity. If farmers do not approve, supports will go down to 50 per cent of parity.

WATCH INDUSTRY SUIT

Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr., Oct. 19 filed a civil anti-trust suit against a large segment of the watch industry in this country and in Switzerland. The action brought in the U.S. District Court of New York named 24 concerns, alleging they had engaged in a conspiracy to violate the Sherman Anti-trust Act and the Wilson Tariff Act in the manufacture, sale, importation and exportation of jeweled watches and watch parts.

PASSENGER SEGREGATION

The Justice Department Oct. 19 filed a "friend of the court" brief with the Interstate Commerce Commission saying the time had come for ICC to issue a ban on racial segregation of interstate travelers. ICC is considering a complaint by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People that some railroads maintain discriminatory regulations in handling white and Negro passengers.

RECORD PERSONAL INCOME

Under Secretary of Commerce Walter Williams Oct. 18 said total personal income for the nation this summer was "at a rate of \$253 billion a year, the highest ever achieved." In a speech given before the American Bankers Association, the undersecretary also said spending for goods and services was at a "record rate of \$233 billion" annually, or "about \$3 billion more than" in 1953.

BUDGET DEFICIT

Federal Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes Oct. 20 estimated that the government deficit will be \$1.7 billion greater during the second fiscal year of the Eisenhower Administration than it was the first. Speaking at the annual convention of the American Banker's Association, Hughes said the deficit was \$3 billion for fiscal 1953-54, but present estimates indicate a deficit for fiscal 1954-55 of about \$4.7 billion.

COAL EXPORT

Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen said Oct. 16 the government plans a further boost for the ailing U.S. coal industry by sending some coal to countries not now receiving foreign aid. Speaking in Carmichaels, Pa., at the Pennsylvania Bituminous Coal Festival, Stassen said this procedure would speed up the announced goal of using 10 million tons of coal by next June 30 in the foreign-aid program.

ECONOMIC PREDICTIONS

Dr. Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, told the Economic Club of Detroit Oct. 18 that business signposts indicate the U.S. is entering a new era of economic expansion. He said the recent decline in employment and business "has been halted."

CIA INQUIRY

Lt. Gen. James A. Doolittle (USAF, ret.), who headed a four-man group to study the Central Intelligence Agency, reported to President Eisenhower Oct. 19 that the top-secret agency is "doing a creditable job." Secret recommendations were made to the President.



committee roundup

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Action

POWER CONTRACT

Committee. Joint Atomic Energy

Action. Announced Oct. 18 hearings on the proposed Dixon-Yates contract would begin Nov. 4.

Background. See CQ Weekly Report, p. 1278.

Related Developments. In a report to Congress, still unreleased but which had become public, the Atomic Energy Commission said that "after considerable negotiation" it had succeeded in writing provisions in the proposed contract with the private utility combine so Dixon-Yates would not make excessive profits.

According to unofficial reports, the AEC has tentatively agreed to contract terms with Dixon-Yates which would give the group a nine per cent profit on its investment, with no specific profit ceiling.

Based on current cost estimates, the contract would call for the AEC to pay Dixon-Yates \$20,746,000 annually, including federal and local taxes during the 25-year term of contract. The AEC would absorb any major increases in the cost of coal and labor, as well as taxes, and would be credited for decreases, according to reported contract terms.

Leonard Hall, Republican National Committee Chairman, defending the Dixon-Yates contract in Louisville, Ky., Oct. 19, said some Democrats are trying to make "a campaign issue out of thin air" in criticizing the contract.

(For details of another committee investigation of the proposed contract, see "Dixon-Yates Hearing," CQ Weekly Report, p. 1306.)

WALLACE, TAYLOR CITED

Committee. Senate Judiciary Internal Security Subcommittee.

Action. Made public Oct. 19 testimony taken in closed hearing Oct. 7.

Testimony. Matthew Cvetc, who masqueraded as a Communist while supplying information to the FBI, said under oath Oct. 7 that Henry A. Wallace and Glen H. Taylor were chosen to head the Progressive ticket in 1948 "because they were two men who were willing to work with the Communist Party."

Wallace, former vice president who ran for President on the Progressive ticket, denied Oct. 20 that he had any knowledge the Party was under Communist control. Former Sen. Taylor (D Idaho 1945-51), who is again running for the Senate, and who was the vice presidential choice on the Progressive ticket, said Oct. 19: "If there were any Communists in the Progressive Party, I never recognized them as such."

BUSH TESTIMONY

Committee. House Government Operations.

Action. Made public Oct. 18 the June 18 testimony of Dr. Vannevar Bush, president of Carnegie Institution.

Testimony. Bush, a noted scientist, warned that the government's security program has "almost destroyed" the one-time healthy partnership between scientists and the armed forces. He blamed delays in security clearance and lack of official statements on such investigations.

Another witness, Dr. James R. Killian, Jr., president of Massachusetts Institute of Technology, joined with the views of Dr. Bush.

Hearings

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Committee. Senate Judiciary Juvenile Delinquency Subcommittee.

Held Hearings. Oct. 19-20 in Washington, D.C., to study effects on juveniles of crime and violence in television shows.

Background. For previous hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1244.

Subcommittee Chairman Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.) Oct. 19 raised the question of possible government policing of TV programs to guard against fostering of juvenile delinquency.

Testimony. Oct. 19. Merle S. Jones, a vice president of the Columbia Broadcasting System, said he believed in "self-regulation and self-discipline" for the industry. He denied present TV shows tend to promote juvenile delinquency. James L. Caddigan of DuMont Television Network, and Joseph V. Heffernan of the National Broadcasting Company, sided with Jones.

Richard Clendenen, Subcommittee staff director, said its studies showed an "overbalance" of crime and violence programs which possibly taught children crime techniques and could provide suggestions to a child to repeat the act.

The Subcommittee saw excerpts of pictures shown on TV during hours when children normally tune in.

Oct. 20. Mrs. Clara Logan, president of the National Association for Better Radio and Television, said TV crime shows are serving up "mental poison" to youngsters.

Miss Enid Love, a British expert on teen-age TV, said she didn't believe any of the violence-film excerpts viewed by the Subcommittee would have been on British programs.

Rosel H. Hyde, Federal Communications Commissioner and former chairman, testified in opposition to any government censorship of content of TV programs.

Harold E. Fellers, president of the National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters, said his group has set up a TV code and review board and has a "juvenile responsibility" platform used in arranging programs for children.

Robert H. Hinckley, a vice president of the American Broadcasting Company, said he did not believe television "is anything remotely approaching a factor in our problem." He said Russia and New Zealand with limited or no TV facilities have major juvenile delinquency problems.

Miss Grace Johnson, an ABC script editor, said TV adventure stories might even help prevent delinquency by serving "as a release" for children's aggressiveness.

COMMUNIST AGGRESSION

Committee. House Subcommittee of Special Committee on Communist Aggression.

Held hearings Oct. 15 in Los Angeles with William O'Dwyer, former Ambassador to Mexico, as a witness.

Background. For testimony of other witnesses, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 1278.

Testimony. O'Dwyer said the two biggest steps the U.S. could take to fight Communist infiltration in Latin America would be to do less boasting in the region and give more economic assistance.

DIXON-YATES HEARING

Committee. Senate Judiciary, Anti-monopoly Subcommittee.

Renewed hearings Oct. 21 into the proposed Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission.

Background. For previous hearings, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 1260 ff.

Testimony. Oct. 21. Arthur E. McLean, president of the Commercial National Bank of Little Rock, Ark., testified Oct. 21 that "bribery," coercion and politics had marked operations of Arkansas Power and Light Company "for years and years." The Company is a subsidiary of Middle South Utilities, Inc., one of the principals in the Dixon-Yates combine.

McLean said he had been named a consultant to the Arkansas Public Utilities Commission, which must approve all power rates in the state. The Arkansas Power company has pending an application for a permanent \$3.9 million rate increase -- an increase McLean said it would be "an outrage" to allow because, he said, rates already were too high. He related a story of long-time personal differences with the power company, but he said his only motive in appearing before the Subcommittee was public service.

McLean professed no intimate knowledge of the Dixon-Yates contract, but urged caution in dealing with Arkansas Power and Light to avoid "a national scandal."

He called the Company "the most corrupt and ruthless corporation that ever operated within the bounds of the state."

Oct. 22. Former Gov. Sidney McMath (D Ark.) classified Arkansas Power and Light as part of a "power monopoly," which he said tries to "crush" elective officials in Arkansas who take the "people's side" in power controversies.

He said he beat the Company in a battle of "pressure" on the federal level over approval of a Rural Electrification Administration loan for construction of a steam power generating plant in Arkansas by cooperatives.

Then, McMath said, pressure moved to the state level, with the Arkansas Public Utilities Commission and himself as targets. He said the Company offered to support his 1952 bid for a third term as governor if he would oppose the cooperative plan, and threatened to "use every means at their command to destroy me politically" if he supported the project. McMath said the Company carried out its threat, applying pressure to its employees and business associates. He lost in the primary.

The ex-governor said private power interests hamper economic development in Arkansas through their opposition to development of low-cost power. Using Tennessee Valley Authority rates as a yardstick, he said the people of Arkansas were over-charged \$18 million on power in 1950.

McMath said award of the Dixon-Yates contract without competitive bidding showed that the power interests "only pay lip service to the free enterprise principle."

Related Developments. Oct. 21. In Little Rock, R.E. Ritchie, president of Arkansas Power and Light, dismissed McLean's allegations as "ridiculous" and "absolutely untrue."

Oct. 22. The Company filed a \$2 million suit against McLean for "malicious, false and slanderous statements" in speeches and a widely-publicized letter to members of the Company's board. McLean's testimony before the Subcommittee repeated the substance of some of the charges on which the suit was based.

McLean said he could prove the truth of his allegations. Chairman William Langer (R N.D.) said he was "not going to allow Dixon-Yates...to bluff, scare or intimidate witnesses." If he has the authority, he said, he will retain McMath to defend McLean, and assign the Subcommittee's chief counsel to help.



congressional quiz

1. Q--When the Senate returns to Washington Nov. 8, could it confirm a Supreme Court Justice if the President submits a nomination to fill the present vacancy?

A--Senate aides' interpretation of rules, custom and tradition is that the Senate could act on any nominations the President submits to it. The upper chamber cannot act on legislative matters which would require action by the House of Representatives, since the House will not be in session. But the Senate can act on nominations, Senate resolutions and treaties, if it has a mind to.

2. Q--Is a two-thirds vote necessary to censure Sen. McCarthy?

A. No. The Select Committee to Study Censure Charges recommended that a resolution of censure be adopted. The Senate could censure Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) by decision of a simple majority of those present and voting to accept the Committee's recommendation.

3. Q--Which party's members in Congress vote together more often?

A--Republican Congressmen voted together more frequently than Democratic Members on roll-call votes during the 83rd Congress (1953-54). According to a Congressional Quarterly analysis of party support, Republicans racked up an average Party-Unity score of 85 per cent. Democrats scored 76 per cent. Party Unity measures how frequently Members voted or took stands with their party majority on those roll calls where a majority of Republicans voted in the opposite way from a majority of Democrats. Republicans compiled a Party-Voting score which averaged 77 per cent; Democrats averaged 66 per cent. Party Voting measures the percentage of the time Congressmen actually voted (rather than just took stands) with the majority of their party on all roll-call votes.

4. Q--Do lobbyists register when Congress is not in session?

A--Yes. Between Aug. 20, when the House adjourned and the Senate recessed, and Oct. 18, some 15 registrations were filed with the Clerk of the House of Representatives in compliance with the Federal Regulation of Lobbying law. The registrations were filed by individuals, organizations, and law and public relations firms.

5. Q--Does Congress often return to work right after election as the Senate is scheduled to do Nov. 8?

A--It's not a frequent occurrence. Since 1933, when the Lame Duck (20th) Amendment became effective, (it shortened the period between election and the assembling of a new Congress) Congress has been in session after election five times. The second session of the 77th Congress met continuously from Jan. 5, to Dec. 16, 1942. The third session of the 76th Congress--it held two in 1939--met from Jan. 3, 1940, to Jan. 3, 1941. Three other Congresses--the 78th, 80th, and 81st--recessed and met again after elections.

6. Q--Are all the "security risks" who have been fired from the government Communists?

A--No. The Civil Service Commission Oct. 11 announced that 6,926 suspected "security risks" on the federal payroll were dismissed or resigned between May 28, 1953, and June 30, 1954. The report said the government had subversive data concerning 1,743 of these former employees. Dismissals or resignations, the report said, affected 5,183 sexual perverts, drunks, persons with criminal records or character defects and employees found to be insane or undesirable for other reasons. Under the Eisenhower Administration, such employees are classified as security risks, as are those accused of subversive activities or associations.

7. Q--Why all the concern over so-called windfall profits made by builders of Federal Housing Administration-insured projects; didn't builders have to repay government-insured loans?

A--Senators looking into alleged housing scandals have said that rents for many projects were fixed according to FHA estimate of replacement costs, rather than actual building costs. Where the mortgage loan was higher than the building cost, tenants pay higher rents to enable the builder to pay off the loan--part of which he pocketed as profits, in some cases. In cases where the builder defaulted on his mortgage, the government was stuck with a property it had insured for more than it was worth. Also, the Internal Revenue Service claims the government might lose millions of dollars in revenue because builders paid taxes on "windfall profits" on the 25 per cent capital gains tax basis rather than at the higher normal income tax rate.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (3) 1263 ff., (6) 1274, (7) 723 ff.



the week in congress

Pros and Cons

Farmers were mulling over the pros and cons of the Republican 83rd Congress' farm record. The "pros" pitch was made by President Eisenhower, who said the 83rd took "bold, progressive steps" to aid the farmer. Mr. Eisenhower also blamed the Truman Administration for farmers' "serious loss in buying power" in 1951-52. Former President Harry S. Truman promptly presented the "cons" view. Said Truman: "I cannot understand how any farmer...after the recent treatment of the farmers by the Republican Administration, could vote Republican."

What Price Dixon-Yates?

Reporters who got a peek at a draft of the proposed Dixon-Yates contract said it calls for the Atomic Energy Commission to pay the utilities combine some \$20 million a year. The contract must be reviewed by the Joint Atomic Energy Committee, which announced its hearings would begin Nov. 4.

Meanwhile, another group, the Senate Judiciary Anti-Monopoly Subcommittee resumed its hearing on the proposed contract by taking testimony from an Arkansas banker who said a subsidiary of one of the principals in the Dixon-Yates combine has been involved in "bribery," coercion and politics "for years and years." He was followed to the stand by Arkansas's ex-Gov. Sidney McMath.

If You Ask Sen. Morse

Sen. Wayne L. Morse (I Ore.) gave his opinion of the proposed power contract: "Dwight Eisenhower himself is master-minding the give-away to the private power interests."

Switch In Utah

Rep. Douglas R. Stringfellow (R Utah) stepped down as a candidate for re-election after admitting his story of wartime espionage was a hoax. His replacement: Dr. Henry Aldous Dixon, president of Utah State Agricultural College.

TV and JD

A Senate subcommittee made a two-day inquiry into the relationship, if any, between television and juvenile delinquency. The subcommittee's question: Do children get anti-social ideas from watching TV crime and violence shows?

Spokesmen for major broadcasting and telecasting networks testified they believed in "self-regulation and self-discipline" for the industry. But representatives of other groups contended TV is serving up "mental poison" to the younger generation. Speaking for the FCC, Commissioner Rosel H. Hyde said he opposes government censorship of TV shows.

Behind The Headlines

As the campaign reaches its climax, Democrats are given a chance to organize both houses of Congress and pick up some gubernatorial chairs, according to a survey by Congressional Quarterly. Control of the 84th Congress hinges on the outcome of 18 of 37 Senate races and 113 of 432 House contests in 34 states. The CQ survey also indicates that the result of 17 of 33 fights for governor can influence the power of state delegations to

the Presidential nominating conventions in 1956. Ten states have close races for both Senator and governor. And of the 37 Senate seats on the election block next month, the CQ survey shows that 19 -- 14 Democratic and five Re-

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

publican -- are considered safe. The 1954 campaign, like most midterm elections, is being fought primarily on local issues and personalities of candidates. Both parties, however, are worried about public apathy and low registrations. The GOP feels a lack of burning issues is to its advantage; Democrats hope Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson's "kennel dog" remark will furnish a battle cry to which voters will react.